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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Zhukov Examines Neutron Decision, Soviet Reaction AA 1
General Starudubov Denies Missile Superiority [Prague Television] AA 8
USSR Will Thwart U.S. Military Superiority Drive [Grigoryev] AA 12
Weinberger London Visit Linked With Neutron Bomb [Borisov] AA 13
Brezhnev Warning on Neutron Bomb Production Cited AA 14
[Leontyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Aug]
U.S. Militarization of Space 'Threat' to Peace AA 14
[Rusakov in PRAVDA 15 Aug]
Genscher Remarks on Disarmament Talks Criticized AA 15
Disarmament Committee Concludes Session, Adjourns AA 16

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CPSU Politburo Announces Approval of Crimean Talks BB 1
PRAVDA Editorial Cited BB 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers' Roundtable' CC 1
[Gerasimov, Gribkov, Agayants]
Crimea Meetings CC 1
MX Missiles CC 1
Neutron Bomb Decision CC 2
U.S. 'Opposition' to Talks CC 4
Libyan Incident CC 4
F-16 Shipments to Israel CC 5
Supreme Soviet 'Appeal' CC 6

SOUTH ASIA

DRA's Dost Meets Newsmen, Views USSR Peace Policy D 1
Remarks at Press Conference D 1
Interview on Peace Initiative D 1
Afghan Religious Leader Visits Uzbek SSR D 2
Further Report D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Romanian Prime Minister Holds Talks, Ends Visit F 1
Discussion Reported F 1
Exhibition Opens F 1
Verdet Leaves Moscow F 2
Mikhaylov Commentary Views Soviet Aid to Poland F 2
GDR Culture Minister Hits Western 'Subversion' F 3
[Hoffmann in PRAVDA 18 Aug]

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG Trade With USSR 'Mutually Beneficial' G 1
[Grigoryants in IZVESTIYA 11 Aug]
Turkish Leader's Remarks at Press Conference Cited G 2
[Filipov in PRAVDA 17 Aug]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PRAVDA Views Past, Recent Changes in Grenada K 1
[Khachaturov, 17 Aug]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorial on Execution of CPSU Decisions [18 Aug] R 1
Supreme Court Holds Plenum on Plan Distortions R 2
[IZVESTIYA 6 Aug]
PRAVDA on Shortcomings in Atheist Propaganda R 3
[Editorial 8 Aug]
'Antistate' Religious Activities Condemned R 5
[Prosekov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 6 Aug]
Supreme Soviet Commissions View Rural Health Care R 5
[Mussalitin in IZVESTIYA 12 Aug]
Shevardnadze on Improving Personnel Training R 6
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 7 Aug]
New Public Opinion Center Formed in Georgia R 7
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 8 Aug]
State Awards Presented for Plan Fulfillment R 8
[PRAVDA 18 Aug]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reports on Consumer Goods Resolution [12 Aug] S 1
Report on Resolution on Oil, Gas Extraction S 3
[PRAVDA 7 Aug]
CPSU-Sponsored Conference on Gas Industry Held S 4
[PRAVDA 15 Aug]
Azerbaijan Petroleum Supply Committee Renamed S 4
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 1 Aug]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 21-23 Aug T 1
RSFSR Supreme Soviet Views Livestock Issue T 2
[IZVESTIYA 12 Aug]
Agriculture Ministry Official Cited on Harvest T 3
Kazakhstan CSA Reports Harvesting Progress T 5
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Aug]
Gorbachev, Kisilev Visit Belorussian Farms T 5

ZHUKOV EXAMINES NEUTRON DECISION, SOVIET REACTION

OW221804 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0820 GMT 22 Aug 81

["Talk on International Topics" by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer--recorded]

[Text] Good day, dear comrades. Welcome to the new home of the PRAVDA Editorial Office. Please find a comfortable seat and, if you wish, some paper and a pencil. Today we will have a serious discussion on a topic which was suggested by you in these letters. This will be a discussion on the neutron bomb--the most barbarous and inhuman kind of weapon of mass destruction--which was put into full-scale production 2 weeks ago by the U.S. military industry on orders of President Reagan.

Having sharply reduced expenditures on social needs, the current President of the United States and the Congress which supports him have money to spare for the arms race. Military expenditures in the United States are now reckoned not in millions, and not even in billions, but trillions of dollars.

Here comrades, you see the 27 July issue of the American Time magazine. On the cover you see a portrait of the militant American Secretary of Defense Weinberger and an eloquent inscription: How To Spend a Trillion. This issue of the magazine is devoted to advertising the 5-year armament plan conceived by the Pentagon. Of course, it would be more accurate and more honest to name a figure some 1.5 times greater. The lead article entitled "Arming for the '80s" says that in the next 5 years it has been decided to spend $1.5 trillion on the arms race. Comrades, according to the most recent data, this mindboggling figure has been increased to $1.6 trillion. This is what their 5-year plan looks like!

Well, part of this enormous sum has been earmarked for acquiring neutron weapons from the military-industrial monopolies. As you know from our television programs and the newspapers, the U.S. President's decision has aroused a storm of protest around the world, An angry response came from you as well.

At the same time, many of you ask us to describe what the neutron bomb represents, when it was invented and its characteristics. Comrades, I will readily fulfill these requests, especially since the history of the neutron bomb is extremely instructive while the methods used by Washington to make people accept this new and truly barbarous weapon of mass destrucion are typical for America.

So, what does the neutron bomb represent? In contrast to the atomic and hydrogen bombs which release colossal destructive forces, the neutron bomb produces a minimal shock wave. However, up to 80 percent of the energy released during its detonation creates an extremely powerful flow of neutral--that is devoid of electrical charge--elementary particles from the atomic nucleus known as neutrons. It is the neutrons that kill everything living, penetrating considerable thicknesses of any material. A man cannot survive them even in a shelter covered by a thick layer of concrete. Houses, factories and their equipment--in other words all equipment including arms --would remain intact and fall into the hands of the aggressors using this weapon.

Open talk about the neutron bomb began in the United States some 20 years ago. On 2 July 1961, the New York TIMES carried an editorial which was simply entitled "The Neutron Bomb." This article stated then that in contrast to available weapons the neutron bomb would not cause destruction but would kill people. Senator Thomas Dove, speaking in the Senate, declared delightedly: This bomb will be considerably cheaper than conventional atomic or hydrogen bombs and can be used in large quantities and in different dimensions.

You will ask: How can it be that discussion is being carried out in secret while its contents are discussed openly? My answer to this is that such are their mechanics for cultivating public opinion: The notorious leaking of information into the press in the United States does not occur because some pushy journalist has uncovered some sensational secret information but because the authorities need to test the public's reaction and to gradually force the people to become resigned to the latest cannibalistic scheme of the Pentagon.

This is why the first trial balloon, as they say, was launched there. It goes without saying that the real secrets relating to the development of the future neutron bomb remained secret. Only the ideas of its inventors about people being killed while buildings, equipment and the military materiel of the enemy remained intact and unharmed were made public.

The press made some noises, the hawks in the Senate rejoiced for a while, ordinary newspaper readers and television viewers pricked up their ears and some people began protests. Then, the information leaks suddenly stopped for some 15 years. In the meantime, secret work on the creation of the neutron bomb continued in the Livermore laboratory in California.

In 1963 [as heard], as has become known, the first test detonation was carried out in the strictest secrecy. Even the father of this bomb, as he is known there, Samuel Cohen, was not permitted to enter the test site. Three years later, in November 1976, as has become known, Ford, the incumbent president, sanctioned--again in strict secrecy--the production of a warhead which represented the neutron weapon.

This is how work on the neutron bomb was carried out quietly until it was necessary to begin preparing public opinion for the move to arm NATO with this new means of mass destruction. So the newspapers reported that on 11 July 1977, Carter, the incumbent U.S. president, sent a message to Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, appealing for funds to create neutron nuclear weapons, insofar as these weapons, as the message stated, correspond with the interests of U.S. national security.

On 13 July 1977, in just a day's time, the Senate approved this request by a majority of votes. But here, comrades, something quite unforeseen occurred. News about preparations for introducing such a monstrous weapon evoked an incredibly strong outburst of protests. Mass demonstrations for banning the neutron bomb, which Egon Bahr, a prominent figure in the FRG Social Democratic Party aptly called a symbol of distorted thinking, began everywhere, particularly in the United States.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries countered the cannibalistic plans of the champions of the neutron bomb with far-reaching plans for disarmament. Just before 1978 was ushered in Comrade Brezhnev, responding to questions from a PRAVDA correspondent, declared, and I quote: The Soviet Union is decisively against the creation of a neutron bomb. We understand and fully support the voices of millions of people in all parts of the world who are protesting it. But if this bomb is created in the West--created against us, which no one is even trying to conceal--then they must clearly realize that the Soviet Union will not remain a passive observer. We will be placed in a position necessitating a response to this challenge.

In addition, Comrade Brezhnev made an important proposal, the adoption of which would permit prevention of a new and most dangerous round of the arms race. We do not want this, he reiterated, and therefore we propose that an agreement be reached on a mutual renunciation of the production of the neutron bomb in order to rid the world of the appearance of this new weapon of mass destruction of people. This is our sincere desire and such is our proposal to the West.

The world public welcomed this initiative. The movement under the slogan: Stop the Neutron Bomb, became increasingly active. Under the intensified pressure of their people even the governments of some U.S. allies began to oppose the monstrous neutron weapon's production and deployment in Europe.

Under these conditions, Carter deemed it right to carry out a tactical withdrawal. On 7 April 1978 he announced the deferrment of production of the neutron bomb. Now take note: It was not being revoked but only deferred. The American Government figured in this way to weaken the ever intensifying movement for banning the neutron weapons. Well, another 7 months passed and on 19 October 1978 the White House press secretary told correspondents that the President had decided to begin separate production of the basic components, in other words the component parts of the neutron weapon. However, he never decided the question of the production and deployment of this weapon in Europe.

Another 2 or more years passed. A regular change of U.S. presidents took place as well as a change of the whole government and the Republican Reagan came to power along with his handpicked ministers. So, the neutron weapon again found itself on their agenda. You probably remember how this occurred. On 3 February 1981, in one of his very first public statements, Caspar Weinberger, the new U.S. secretary of defense, quite unambiguously expressed support for realizing the plan for production and deployment of the neutron weapon in Western Europe, which Carter had not completed. This statement literally evoked shock among U.S. allies who had not forgotten the alarming months of 1977-78 when a veritable hurricane of worldwide protest raged against the neutron weapon.

As the 6 February 1980 New York TIMES reported, General Haig, U.S. secretary of state, in an attempt to somehow pacify the alarmed allies, hastened to send a message to all NATO members in which he repudiated his government colleague and assured them, and I quote: The Reagan administration has adopted no decision concerning the production of the neutron weapon. Well, comrades, only 6 months went by and on 6 August, on the very day when 36 years ago the first atomic bomb was detonated over Hiroshima, President Reagan, suddenly, without consultations with the allies, issued the order for full-scale production of the neutron weapon. Gladdened by the fact that his scheme had been realized, Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, reported to correspondents on 11 August that the United States had begun production of the neutron weapon and that in the immediate future -- now take note -- in the immediate future this weapon could be deployed abroad, literally within several hours of the adoption of the necessary decision. I have quoted his words exactly.

Now what has caused this haste? On the same day, 11 August, the Washington POST explained that such a hasty presidential decision could primarily be explained by pressure from the U.S. Army. Now why are the generals in such a hurry? This is why: It lies in the fact, as Pinkus, Washington POST military observer, frankly wrote on 11 August, that its -- that is the Army's -- new strategy of complex warfare for Europe, which presupposes -- now listen to this -- the training of American Armed Forces for the simultaneous conduct of conventional, nuclear and chemical warfare, is to a great extent oriented on the arming of Army units and subunits with neutron weapons.

But it seems the matter lies not only in this -- although such a frank confession as that which appeared in the Washington POST deserves the closest attention -- but also in the fact that the present U.S. President wanted to remind his allies that it is his job to give orders and their's to submissively obey.

This is exactly what the WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote on the same day, on 11 August. Now listen to this: The order -- order, comrades -- of President Reagan to begin production of the neutron weapon shows that he will not permit -- understand: will not permit -- political tensions in the allied countries to hinder his plans to strengthen the West's defense. Well, the word defense here is simply a witticism, for in fact he is talking about aggressive plans. The New York TIMES explained the U.S. President's decision in almost the same words and stressed reports from the same military source.

After reading these explanations I immediately recalled what was written by James Burnham, the well-known American obscurantist, who in his time aspired to the role of mentor of the State Department. Here is his book, it is entitled: For World Supremacy. I acquired it in its French translation in Paris in March 1950. Now in this book Burnham at the time wrote without any any constraint -- now listen to this -- the American empire already exists and it has considerably expanded in the past 5 years. The empire reaches everywhere where imperial might is decisive. Burnham demanded a public statement that the United States view Japan, the Philippines, the western part of Europe where U.S. troops are deployed, part of Africa, Canada and so forth, as part of its empire. Now this you can call a voracious appetite.

Now of course, 30 years later, when the correlation of forces in the world has changed decisively, Washington no longer ventures to speak as frankly as it did at the end of the forties and early fifties, but the essence of its foreign policy aspirations remains the same.

The cynical preaching of military violence elevated to the level of U.S. policy and strategy naturally now evokes a new storm of indignation throughout the world, particularly in the Soviet Union. These letters of yours which are lying here before me expressively testify to this.

Here for example is what Ivan Antonovich Losev writes from Pochinok city in Smolenskaya Oblast in his extensive letter: The United States is again expanding the arms race on a gigantic scale. Following the cruise and the Pershing missiles which, according to their own assertions, they would like to use to intimidate the Soviet Union, they are now putting the neutron weapon on the production line and are advertising it as a panacea. Is this anything other than an indication of the aggressive essence of U.S. imperialism?

Comrade Sibunov from Orenburg addresses Reagan directly: Mr President, was it so long ago that you placed your hand on the Bible and pledged that you would work for the welfare of your people and do everything on earth to avoid war? Now, your actions show that you are going in exactly the opposite direction. All your actions are directed toward criminal aims--including the decision to sharply increase military expenditures, to refuse to ratify the already signed agreement on limiting strategic nuclear arms and to foist new medium-range nuclear missiles on your allies--and now to produce the neutron bomb. Now this is real perjury. As a matter of fact many of you have sent letters to us addressed to Reagan. We are unable to read all of them, so it would be better if you sent them directly to the White House.

Anxious appeals for the struggle to ban neutron weapons are addressed to all people of good will by retired Lt Gen Ilarion Avksentiyevich Tolkanyuk from Moscow, Alevtina Ivanovna Volkovna from Perm, Zinaida Grigoryevna (Opazidi) from Krasnodar, Comrade Sergeyenko from Bratsk and Mr and Mrs Serveyev from Shumerlya in Chuvashskaya ASSR. Comrade Frolov from Tashkent, Sokolov from Dudinka in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Kudish from Kiev, Logutin from Sverdlovsk, Khadeyev from the Crimea, Baranov from Kemerevo, participants of meetings with American troops on the Elbe in 1945--Kuznetsov from Krasnodar and Struzhevskiy from Karatau--patriotic war veteran Brazhnikov from Tula and many, many others angrily condemn the decision on neutron weapons production.

Letters such as these, comrades, are being received literarlly from every corner of the country. Svetlana Nauznikova from Veselaya Gora village in Krasnoyarskiy Kray writes: I am 20 years old and I am raising a little boy. That is why peace is doubly dear to me. She appeals to all mothers of the world to demand prohibition of the neutron bomb.

I would particularly like to mention, comrades, letters from former prisoners of fascist camps. For example, former prisoner of Oswiecim [Auschwitz] Fedor Sergeyevich Sredin from Pangody village in Tyumenskaya Oblast, appeals to all people of the world to struggle with us to preserve life on earth which can be destroyed by aggressors armed with the neutron bomb and other means of mass destruction. A similar appeal is made by former fascist concentration camp prisoner and veteran of civil wars, Sergey Yakovlevich Prokofyev from Ulyanovsk. He escaped a Hitler death camp, reached France and there participated in the underground struggle against fascists. Now he appeals to his former French comrades in arms to decisively struggle to ban the neutron weapon.

Now over here comrades--they are even difficult to lift up--are most interesting albums sent to me by Comrade Dmitriy Nikitovich Shchepanskiy, a former prisoner of Buchenwald from Voroshilovgrad. Here is one and here is another. He writes that he has two other albums like this at home. They are really interesting albums in which rare photographs and documents showing the horrors of fascist atrocities as well as the triumphant struggle of the Soviet Army which liberated Europe from fascist oppression are collected. For 20 years, together with his wife and daughter, he has worked to compile these albums and has thereby participated in the struggle for peace. He was assisted by Sergey Korobka, a pupil of Voroshilovgrad School No 45, who has already completed school and a vocational technical school and is now serving in the army.

Comrade Shchepanskiy writes that he uses these albums during talks with youths to remind them of the great sacrifices with which we, our older generation, won peace. He appeals to them to tirelessly struggle to preserve and strengthen peace. Thank you very much, dear Dmitriy Nikitovich, on behalf of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. I wish you new successes in this noble activity of yours.

I would like to thank, comrades, the Leiningrad schoolchildren who are on vacation at the Ayst Pioneers camp. They sent a collective protest against the arms race addressed to U.S. President Reagan. Also the students of Sumy evening school No 2 in the Ukraine who sent their appeal, addressed to American youth. It says: Let us act together and struggle against the arms race to preserve life on earth. As you can see, there are 130 signatures on this letter.

A participant in the defense of Sevastopol during the patriotic war years, Comrade Kishchenko from Anapa, asks: How do the U.S.'s NATO allies view the actions of the Reagan administration which, against the will of the people, is foisting on them newer and newer kinds of nuclear arms--medium-range missiles, cruise missiles and now neutron weapons? This is an interesting question, comrades, and no simple answer can be given to it.

As far as the governments of the U.S. allies are concerned, they are naturally tied to the United States by their military obligations and class interests. But even they must consider the fact that the people of their countries are increasingly protesting against the nuclear arms race and primarily against the neutron bomb.

In those places where these protests have reached the greatest intensity, the leaders of NATO member states are ever more sharply condemning the dangerous U.S. plans. The governments of Norway, Denmark and Holland have sharply criticized Reagan's decision. Now the FRG Government, referring to Reagan's statement that neutron bombs will be stored on U.S. territory, declared evasively that this is supposedly an internal matter of the United States and therefore is of no concern to the FRG. Representatives of several other NATO member states have made similar remarks. It was this official reaction from these countries which permitted the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, an American newspaper, to declare on 11 August that the Reagan administration is ready to cope with the expected storm of protests in Western Europe evoked by the U.S. decision to continue full-scale production of neutron warheads.

It seems however, comrades, that such forecasts are just an attempt to put a good face on the matter. Taking into consideration that mass protests are now constantly intensifying and are acquiring, as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, the nature of a real storm, the mass information media of Western Europe, which has to take this into consideration, is now loudly condemning Reagan's decision.

In the FRG itself, the newspaper FRANKFURTHER ALLGEMEINE declared that, and I quote: Reagan's decision was met by barely concealed curses in Bonn. It was adopted at the wrong time and is accompanied by false arguments." The English newspaper the DAILY MIRROR in an editorial under an expressive headline,"Nuclear Folly," characterized the Pentagon's statement that there are no plans to stockpile the neutron bomb beyond U.S. boundaries as nonsense. If this weapon is ever to be used, it will take place on German territory, said THE DAILY MIRROR, for the benefit of those who say that this supposedly does not concern the FRG.

Even in the Brussels headquarters of NATO, as the English newspaper THE TIMES wrote on 10 May, [as heard] it is considered that the timing of this decision was unfortunate and it testifies to an absence of a reasonable approach in relations with European allies. Under these conditions even such a pro-American newspaper as the Paris FIGARO recently carried an article in which it recognized that relations between the United States and its NATO allies are becoming a dialogue of the deaf and illustrated this in the article with a cartoon showing their antagonism. Take a look at it. You can see how the leaders of the six states--the FRG, Japan, England, France, Italy and Canada, which participated in the recent Ottawa meeting with the U.S. President--are attempting to overcome him, although they are unable to achieve this. The ironic caption says: Friendly handshake.

Reagan's decision was supported unreservedly only by the Government of China, although it too should ponder the reports coming from Washington that the Pentagon plans to deploy its neutron weapons not only in Europe but in Asia as well, particularly on Japanese territory.

Washington is attempting to pacify aroused public opinion with statements to the effect that neutron weapons are exclusively defensive in nature. But only those who want to be intentionally hoodwinked can believe this. Here is what Italian Senator Paspi, who is intimately familiar with this business, since he previously was a general and occupied one of the most responsible NATO command positions, declared. Now listen to this: They assert, Paspi declared, that the neutron bomb is defensive in nature. This is an extremely flagrant error. Only the aim for which the weapon is used gives it an offensive or defensive nature. An aggressor who wants to seize the territory of another state must neutralize without fail the defenses in that state. Several neutron bombs would open up a reliable and complete path for the conqueror.

Daniel Ellsberg, a former employee of the U.S. Department of Defense, expressed the same views as the European opponents of the neutron bomb. He declared that talk about using the neutron bomb against mythical Soviet tanks that will never--as the Pentagon knows perfectly well--undertake an invasion of the West is carried on simply as a distraction. Ellsberg, like Paspi, Bahr and others, contends that this weapon is needed only for an aggressor.

But that is not all. The neutron bomb is a threat not only to Europe. Allusions that this barbarous weapon can be used outside the boundaries of Europe are being heard increasingly often in pronouncements of Washington officials. How are we to understand this? Like this: The same Ellsberg, as early as 27 May 1978, wrote in the journal NATION that the neutron bomb could be used to contain or suppress national liberation movements. In this connection we cannot pass by the latest cynically frank statement of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger which he made, according to the 11 August New York TIMES, to correspondents at a hastily convened press conference in the Pentagon. He declared that the neutron bomb could be used on battlefields outside Europe, to which the New York TIMES wrote: Weinberger did not name the Persian Gulf region but other officials made it clear that this weapon is considered to be potentially effective in the case of repelling a possible dash of the enemy armored forces to the oil reserves of Iran or Saudi Arabia.

Now as far as this mythical dash of enemy armored forces is concerned, these anonymous officials, of course--as Ellsberg said--really said this to serve as a diversion. However, the prospect of the neutron bomb being used by American Armed Forces in this region is quite a realistic thing and it can be easily understood that President Reagan's decision on starting full-scale production of the neutron bomb evoked a serious alarm in the developing countries.

On 16 August the Indian newspaper PATRIOT carried a report from London that the United States planned to use the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean in its deployment of neutron weapons and declared that the weapon could easily be used, and I am quoting now, for realizing the interventionist plans of the Rapid Deployment Force drawn up by the Pentagon a long time ago.

The military-industrial complex, which in reality rules the United States--the Indian paper writes--wants to use the African and Asian countries as guinea pigs to determine the effectiveness of the neutron weapon, just as it used--in different times--Hiroshima and Nagasaki to test the atomic bomb and then Vietnam to test other barbarous kinds of mass destruction weapons. It is now clear why--as soon as it became known that the United States has begun production of the neutron weapon--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi immediately publicly condemned it.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberber is now futilely attempting to defend the neutron weapon with his innumerable speeches, articles and television talk.

He and his colleagues are attempting in vain to convince the people with their anti-Soviet pronouncements that this barbarous weapon is desperately needed by the United States and its allies for defense against a supposedly imminent attack from the Soviet Union. People do not believe them.

Here, comrades, are letters that are being received these days by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium addressed to Comrade Brezhnev. Over the last few days this mail has become particularly heavy. All of these letters are devoted to one topic--the struggle to stop the nuclear arms race. On acquainting oneself closely with these letters you can clearly see that the anti-Soviet campaign that is being waged with incredible intensity in the West is not having the effect that its organizers are banking on.

Naturally, of the greatest interest are letters coming from the United States. Dear Mr Brezhnev--writes Gay Duncan from Jackson city, in the United States--there is so much malice and hatred in the world. Sometimes you must have a great deal of courage to keep on fighting for peace and understanding. As long as you head Russia I feel that the Russian people will have wise and kind leadership. I deeply respect you, sir. Yours sincerely, Gay Duncan.

Mr Chairman--writes another American, Steven Zinser, from Santa Cruz, California--I am a citizen of the United States who is concerned by one problem. This problem is the insanity of the arms race. I feel as if we are rushing directly into annihilation. Why? To what end? There is no winner in a thermonuclear war. Let me reaffirm now our need for reconciliation, for cooperation, diplomacy and detente. We are all responsible for this. We must all act for this. Time is running out. We need your help. Sincerely yours, Steven Zinser.

Dear Leonid Brezhnev. I am a 38-year-old American--writes Vincent Killean from New York. I have a cherished dream. I want my grandchildren to live in a world of truth, trust and peace. I know that you are a good and benevolent man. If you ever visit my country, my humble home is yours. My family and I and my friends would be happy to meet you. I would like the children of the whole world to live long, happy lives and I hope that this is your dream too. With respect and hope, Vincent Killean.

(Keever), an American from Derby, Connecticut, also requests that Leonid Ilich consider the possibility of visiting the United States, which according to him would be welcomed by many Americans. Attached to the letter is a copy of a message sent by (Keever) to President Reagan in which he asks him to invite President Brezhnev in the interests of all mankind to discuss the problem of disarmament with him.

Paul Reinstein from New York reports to Comrade Brezhnev: I would like you to know that many Americans, including myself, do not approve of Reagan's policy of weapon sales to China. This, too, is a significant statement.

Many different people write, comrades. Here is a long letter from programmer Joel Thornton from Dunstable, Massachusetts; here is a note from Irene and Harold Richardson from Washington; here is a letter from teacher Nina Butz from Austin, Texas; and here is a letter from Luberoff, a consultant to the chemical industries company of Summit, New Jersey.

Here is a letter of World War II veteran Col John MacGregor, retired, from Melbourne, Florida. He recently visited the Soviet Union as a tourist and now writes to Comrade Brezhnev that on his way here he had preconceived notions about our country, but having seen the Soviet Union he was permeated with sympathy for the land of the soviets. Colonel MacGregor, like the authors of many of the letters, expresses hope that Comrade Brezhnev will visit the United States and that normal relations will be reestablished between our countries.

Literally every letter condemns the arms race, proposes a ban on nuclear arms, appeals for a complete halt to nuclear arms testing, for conclusion of a nonaggression agreement, and calls for the need to establish normal trade relations between our countries.

Here, comrades, are equally friendly letters, permeated with concern for peace and international cooperation, from the FRG--there are many of these--and similar letters from England, Japan, France, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Austria--from all ends of the earth.

I would like to acquaint you with every one of these letters, but the time for our talk is running short and I would simply like to say that all of these letters, each one of them, is most eloquent testimony to the general and ever-increasing alarm that is being aroused in people everywhere by the dangerous arms race and also testimony that despite frantic anti-Soviet propaganda, gratitude for the Soviet Union's consistent and decisive struggle to consolidate peace and to preserve detente remains.

Nonetheless, comrades, we would be commiting an error if we were to rest content with this. Remember what Vladimir Ilich Lenin said soon after the October Revolution: The struggle for peace has now begun. This struggle is difficult. Those who thought that it was easy to achieve peace, that by simply mentioning peace the bourgeoisie would give it to us on a platter, were completely naive people. These words are particularly topical today. The struggle for peace, for detente, against the dangerous arms race and against the neutron bomb must be waged with all our efforts and in a united front with all those who do not want war.

It must not be forgotten for a minute that the international situation at present remains extremely tense and demands the highest vigilance from every one of us.

As the 14 August TASS statement said in connection with the adoption of Reagan's decision to begin expanded construction of the neutron weapon: It is the task of all honest people to raise their voice in defense of man's primary right--the right to life--and to frustrate the barbarous plans of the American militarists linked with the neutron weapon. Reason tells us that the stockpiling of ever newer and newer means for waging war must be decisively opposed with the alternative of limiting, reducing and finally liquidating arms, including nuclear ones. The Soviet proposal on a mutual renunciation of producing neutron weapons and on banning them remains in force. At the same time however--as the same TASS statement said--nobody should have any doubt that in light of the steps being undertaken by the United States, the Soviet Union will correspondingly assess the developing situation and take the necessary measures to ensure its security and the security of its friends and allies. This was stated clearly and precisely. The choice is now up to Washington.

Permit me, comrades, to conclude our talk with this. Goodbye.

GENERAL STARUDUBOV DENIES MISSILE SUPERIORITY

LD232147 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1035 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Statement by Major General Eng Starudubov, representative of the general headquarters of the Soviet Armed Forces, in Russian fading to Czech translation--recorded; date and place not specified]

[Text] Good day to you, comrades. The 26th CPSU Congress stressed that the foreign policy of our party and state was and is carried out on behalf of the striving for peace, for detente and the limitation of the feverish arms race. The socialist countries' policy of peaceful coexistence stems from the undoubted fact, verified by life, that both in Europe and in the rest of the world a rough military parity exists between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This parity objectively serves the preservation of peace in the world. The USSR believes this rough parity is sufficient for the purpose of defense. Therefore, it does not strive to disturb the balance of forces. The socialist countries are confident that security will be greater if the arms rate is halted, if the balance is strengthened and if military confrontation is lowered. The socialist states are firmly following this line. At the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev offered the West concrete peace proposals based on mutual and strict respect for the principles of equality and security, which would make it possible to limit further arming, and to limit or ban completely any type of weapons.

As has been said earlier, the Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate these issues immediately, without any preliminary conditions. This is the basis of the Soviet approach to the issues of disarmament.

The approach of the United States administration is, however, quite different. It openly pushes for military superiority over the USSR. It continuously and speedily increases militaristic preparations. The U.S. military budget for the next 5 years will be more than $1.5 billion. This is as much as the Pentagon spent during the past 12 years. A new generation of strategic arms is being created and the production and military supplies of conventional weapons is continuing. By 1986, the U.S. military strength is to be increased by 250,000 men. All this is covered by false propaganda about an alleged Soviet military threat--a campaign in which the State Department, the Defense Department and the CIA take part. All these institutions crudely distort reality, misrepresent facts, spread unsupported conjectures about the U.S. military lagging behind the USSR, about Soviet supremacy in nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe. On the basis of these lies, they claim it is necessary to catch up in arms as quickly as possible in order to renew the parity.

What can I say about these claims? Actually, the USSR has no military supremacy over the United States and the rest of NATO. The following facts prove there is a rough military parity between the United States and the USSR and in general, so to speak, between the East and the West: The balance of strategic nuclear forces of the USSR and the United States was clarified many times during the drafting of SALT II and was recognized by both sides. Both sides exchanged data on the number of missiles in each country and they were roughly equal. On the day of signing the treaty, the U.S. president described it as a document which represents a mutually acceptable balance in the interest of both countries.

This was in 1979, but soon afterwards first Carter and then Reagan started to act as though no balance of forces existed and claimed that the USSR was well ahead of the United States in strategic armaments. How can this be explained? Is it conceivable to achieve superiority in a year or two--and a substantial superiority at that--in strategic weaponry which took many years to develop and produce? Have some new facts appeared which were not taken into account in the past? No, no new facts have appeared. Something else is wrong: There has been a turn in American policy. It is possible that Washington decided to get ahead militarily and to change the existing ratio of forces. Even Gen Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, was forced to admit a deliberate lie about the USSR's alleged superiority in this area when he said that in the area of strategic nuclear forces there is a rough parity between the two countries today, as before.

However, in spite of this U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger claims, just like before, that the U.S. significantly lags behind the USSR in strategic weapons and that in order to ensure equilibrium the U.S. allegedly should bring its strategic trio up-to-date. That means to arm itself with weapons of the new nuclear system, to have more of them and to increase their power of destruction.

The Soviet Union appealed many times to the United States to practice moderation in strategic armaments. At the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev proposed the continuation of negotiations on SALT, preserving everything positive that has been achieved so far. What was the U.S. reply? The secretary of state said at the press conference after a NATO Council session that he did not see any possibility for renewing negotiations on SALT in the coming period. The meaning of this is clear. The U.S. administration counts on first getting through the new program of strategic armaments, ensuring its budgeting and only then will it intend to start negotiations from a position of strength. However, in Washington they are unable to understand the simple truth: An imbalance in strategic forces will never take place. The USSR will never allow anyone to create supremacy over it. To negotiate with the USSR from a position of strength--this really has no prospects whatsoever.

Now about medium-range missiles in central Europe. There is a rough parity in this area, too. The leading representatives of the United States and NATO are lying to the public when they say that the Soviet SS-20 missiles disturb the military balance because, allegedly, the West has no similar weapon. The truth is that there have been many medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe for many years and this has not changed. There are approximately 1,000 units on each side. As for NATO, these are primarily U.S. forward-based arms [predsunute prostredky].

There are the American F-111 and F-104 aircraft which are deployed on airbases of a number of West European countries, the FB-111-A medium-range bombers, the A-6 and A-7 aircraft on board American aircraft-carriers, a total of more than 700 pieces [kuisy]. As well as this, the allies of the United States have more than 300 medium-range missiles, including more than 160 missiles with bases on land and sea. Is it possible to ignore all these? Certainly not! These are not tactical weapons, as leading representatives of the North Atlantic bloc are trying to claim, but continental. The named weapons have a range, or an action radius, of 1,000-4,500 km thus representing a real danger for the Soviet Union.

On the Soviet side, against the named groupings, are the SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles and medium-range bombers. Their total number does not exceed the number of U.S. medium-range missiles [rakety]. Why do they say in the West that the Soviet Union has, alledgedly, supremacy in medium-range nuclear weapons? It is because they do not say anything in the West about the forward-based nuclear weapons of the United States. They pretend they do not exist and they try to compare the forces of the sides only on the basis of the number of land-based missiles. They falsify facts, falsify data, they compare them and offer to the public various figures about the USSR's superiority over countries of the North Atlantic pact. They also try to convince the citizens of West European countries about the need to catch up in armaments with new American missiles.

However, anyone who respects facts can see clearly that such an approach--when more than 700 medium-range missiles [as heard] from the NATO side are not taken into account--does not correspond to the principle of equal conditions of security. It is necessary to compare the total nuclear potentials of medium-range weapons of the North Atlantic bloc and the Soviet Union. At present, the potentials of both sides in Europe are approximately the same. By the way, recently Chancellor Schmidt, Secretary of State Haig and other leading Western representatives spoke about this. Today, for some reason, they come up with different views and this despite the facts.

The balance has not been disturbed. NATO countries have modernized their nuclear medium-range weapons more than once and are also perfecting them at present. For example, in Britain perfected Polaris R-3TK missiles are being introduced on submarines and in the future they will be exchanged for Trident missiles. In France, both land-based and sea-based missiles with simple warheads will be exchanged for missiles with seven warheads. The forward-based means of the United States are being renewed. All this is obviously in order but at the same time NATO representatives demand that the Soviet Union not continue to modernize its weapons and that it liquidate the SS-20 missiles and keep only out-of-date missiles. This would, in reality, mean a unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union.

Such a position by the West lacks elementary realism and, moreover, when the Soviet Union is carrying out modernization it in fact only replaces old missiles with new ones--as has been stated many times at the highest level--with the aim of preserving parity. The Soviet Union not only does not increase the total number of its medium-range missiles, it even reduces their number. The point is that with the introduction of every SS-20 nuclear missile, one or two old missiles are withdrawn--and they are dismantled and not deployed in a new location. If we were to talk about the total number of nuclear warheads of the two sides, the NATO leadership knows that at the moment their medium-range weapons have a 1.5 times greater charge each than the same weapons of the Soviet Union.

If 600 new American nuclear missiles are additionally deployed in Europe, the West will have achieved a 50 percent supremacy over the countries of the Warsaw Pact in the case of medium-range missiles and regarding the charge of nuclear weapons, the supremacy will have grown still more. The balance of nuclear weapons in Europe will thus have been substantially upset in NATO's favor. The question is whether this is being revealed by the Americans to West Europe. No, this is not being discussed. The United States is silent.

One more question. The point is that the implementation of the NATO resolution will upset not only the military balance in Europe but it will upset also the balance of strategic missiles of the Soviet Union and the United States, since new American missiles, with regard to the Soviet Union, appear to be strategic weapons. They can hit the territory of the Soviet Union, while our SS-20 missiles cannot reach the American Continent. This means these 600 missiles must be added to the American potential of strategic weapons. In this case, it would seem the United States will have a much greater number of strategic weapons than the Soviet Union. The United States knows this very well and, despite that, in view of its narrow predatory interests, it is hiding from its European allies in NATO the true plans for the use of its medium-range missiles deployed in Europe. Officially the United States is stating that the new missiles are to be used for the defense of the West European countries. But in reality, Washington is deploying these missiles in order to attack Soviet strategic objects of vital importance located in the western parts of the Soviet Union. In doing this, they count on a considerable limitation of the Soviet Union's possibilities for responding to American aggression. Let us remember that the Pershing II missiles, which have a range of 2,500 km and are very accurate, can hit their targets within 5-6 minutes from launching. This, above all, changes the strategic situation, increases the military danger to the Soviet Union and upsets the balance between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The main goal of the United States is to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union and not concern for the security of Europe.

On the contrary. Through the introduction of medium-range nuclear missiles the military danger to Europe increases substantially, since the West European countries will find themselves in a still greater dependence on Washington's nuclear strategy.

The socialist countries are taking every measure within their power to avert the dangerous turn which is approaching owing to the intentions of NATO member-countries to deploy new American missiles in West Europe. As far back as autumn 1980, Leonid Brezhnev suggested talks on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. At the same time he expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to reduce the existing number of weapons of this category, on the condition that American medium-range missiles will not be additionally deployed in West Europe. At the moment, too, this proposal appears to be the best one for preserving peace and security and for limiting the feverish arms race.

Despite that, the countries of the North Atlantic bloc have turned down the proposal. At the present, the Soviet Union has proposed a moratorium on the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, on the NATO member-countries' territories and on the territory of the Soviet Union. This would mean both a qualitative and a quantitave freezing of the existing levels of these means, including the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in this area. The constructive character of our proposal for a moratorium is obvious. The feverish arms race would be stopped, there would be a ban on the deployment of new and the replacement of the existing nuclear weapons with new ones on both sides, it would achieve a general stabilization on the European Continent and would create advantageous prerequisites for the successful progress of further negotiations.

The Rome session of the NATO Council, however, as is known, rejected even this proposal of ours. It is reasonable to ask: Why is a moratorium not acceptable to the West? After all, it does ensure balance and gives neither side a chance to gain supremacy. To this there is only one answer: Neither the United States nor NATO likes the very idea of balance.

They want to violate this balance in their favor and gain a one-sided military advantage, both on the regional and global scale. Naturally, the Soviet Union and its allies cannot allow this.

Leonid Brezhnev, leading representative of our party and state, expressed the will of the entire Soviet people when he pointed out the following to the West: We cannot leave without consequences the deployment of nuclear missiles on the territory of Europe. These missiles are aimed at the Soviet Union and our allies. In this case, we shall be forced to think about additional defense measures. Should it be necessary, we shall resort to effective means in order to defend our life interests.

Is there really in Europe a military supremacy of the forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries over the countries of NATO, as alleged in the West? At the Vienna talks, the participants exchanged official numerical data on the numbers of armed forces on both sides in central Europe as of 1 January, 1980. The Warsaw Pact forces numbered 979,000 and NATO about 991,000 persons. If we take the total number of armed forces of the two military alliances then, according to the data of the London institute for the research of strategic weapons the size of NATO's territory is also a little bigger than the size of Warsaw Pact's territory. [sentence as heard]

So, whether we take strategic weapons and medium-range weapons in Europe or NATO's conventional armed forces on the one hand and those of the Warsaw Pact on the other, in every case there is an approximate balance between the two sides. The existing military-strategic balance between the socialist and capitalist world is a success of considerable historical importance: It serves as a factor for weakening the aggressive intentions of imperialism, which is in keeping with the fundamental interests of all nations. The intention to reverse this balance is doomed to failure.

As Leonid Brezhnev pointed out during a meeting with a leading Swedish political representative, the North Atlantic bloc would achieve nothing by its attempt to gain military supremacy--but a new stage of feverish arming would be forced upon the world. But we do not want this. We favor immediate and constructive deliberations, honest agreement, the reduction of military forces, both on a European and a global scale. A reduction of armaments and a real disarmament--these are the guarantees of peace and a peaceful future for all nations.

USSR WILL THWART U.S. MILITARY SUPERIORITY DRIVE

LD230402 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] The Los Angeles correspondent of NBC reported on Thursday that President Reagan once again claimed, this time at a National Security Council session, that the United States should go ahead with building up its military potential so as to catch up with the Russians. What is the importance of this pronouncement in light of the current disposition of forces in the world? Commentary is by our military affairs observer Eduard Grigorev.

The pronouncements of the U.S. administration about America's alleged lagging behind the Soviet Union in the military field are aimed at further whipping the arms race. Relatively recently the Carter administration said quite bluntly in its final report to Congress that there was a rough military parity between the Soviet Union and the United States. Several months after that President Reagan is claiming the the United States should make every effort to catch up with the Russians. Could the disposition of forces between the two countries have changed in so short a time and so drastically?

A few weeks ago State Secretary Haig admitted that there was strategic parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. What could have changed since then? Claims that America should catch up with the Russians in the military field are aimed at misguiding the American public and forcing more costly armament programs on them.

Washington is guided by the desire to whip up the arms race further. If the Reagan administration really cared for maintaining the balance of forces, it would have adopted a different approach to the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna. It would have supported the treaty and facilitated its ratification at an early date because the treaty sets equal limits on Soviet and American strategic arms.

A former defense secretary, Harold Brown, said that if the treaty was ratified the United States would have spent $30 billion less on maintaining the strategic balance in the eighties, but the Reagan administration is planning to spend $300 billion more on arms in the first half of the decade as compared to the Carter (?team). Defense Secretary Weinberger said recently that the Reagan administration would spare no expense to build up America's military might and achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. Note that he spoke about superiority, not parity. That is exactly why Washington now categorically rejects the SALT II treaty and continues to develop and deploy more and more conventional and nuclear arms.

As in the first postwar years, the forces favoring a might is right policy are prevailing in the political leadership of the United States. They are out to threaten the Soviet Union and bring pressure to bear on it. This policy leads nowhere. It is fraught with the danger of a further arms ra and a world calamity. The United States has failed so far to reach military superiority over the Soviet Union. Soon after Nagasaki and Hiroshima were bombed, the Soviet Union developed its own nuclear arms. Every new type of mass destruction arms developed in the United States was met in the Soviet Union by a corresponding strengthening of defenses. This was the case with the development in the United States of aircraft carriers, nuclear submarines, multiple warheads and so on.

At the moment this country is more powerful economically and therefore it has a better chance not to allow the United States to become superior militarily. Any Pentagon challenge would be responded to accordingly and the parity of military might will continue. But the Soviet Union wants to prevent another arms race round, which the United States is trying to impose on it because, after all, this arms race round will be a major block in the way of arms limitation, dramatically increasing the world war danger.

Speaking at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, President Brezhnev said with full authority that the Soviet Union had never pressed for military superiority over the United States but it would never allow the United States to reach military superiority over it. Attempts to do so or to deal with the Soviet Union from a position of strength were absolutely senseless.

WEINBERGER LONDON VISIT LINKED WITH NEUTRON BOMB

LD211616 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 21 Aug 81

[TASS news analyst Yuriy Borisov: "Threat to European Peoples"]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug, TASS--Washington has started the implementation of plans to deploy neutron weapons in Western Europe. Such is, according to British press reports, the main objective of the current visit to London by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and his talks with heads of the British Government.

Seeking to wrest consent from the governments in West European states to the deployment on their territories of this barbaric weapon, the U.S. administration began from London, which is not accidental. Of all the governments in Western Europe, the Thatcher cabinet is the most zealous supporter of the U.S. leadership's policy for an unrestricted arms race and destabilisation of the world situation. As is known, London unconditionally backed from the very beginning Washington's plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Unlike other West European countries where U.S. President Reagan's decision to start full-scale production of the neutron bomb met with indignation and alarm, the British Conservative government openly welcomed it. Washington now probably believes that the British Government will also support the Pentagon's intention to deploy the neutron weapon in Western Europe.

One thing is noticeable. While declaring its support of this cannibalistic means of mass annihilation, London does not evince the desire to allow its deployment in Britain. It is ready, however, to palm it off upon its NATO allies. This was directly stated by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in an interview with the newspaper SALZBURGER MACHRICHTEN. He believes that the neutron bomb is designated for deployment not in Britain but, first of all....in West Germany! Moreover, London is ready to make practical steps in this direction. The newspaper GUARDIAN writes today that the United States hopes that Great Britain will promptly and unconditionally take the decision to equip artillery units of its army of the Rhine with neutron warheads.

The idea is to turn West German territory into the main staging area for the deployment and possible use of the neutron weapon.

It was not for long that the Reagan administration stuck to its previous version that the neutron warheads would be stockpiled on U.S. territory and, therefore, their manufacture was an "internal affair" of the United States. Weinberger's visit to London discards this version and shows that Washington deliberately deluded the Europeans in order to abate designation against the USA. In fact, the Pentagon gambled from the very beginning on the deployment of the neutron weapons, chiefly and primarily, in Western Europe.

BREZHNEW WARNING ON NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION CITED

PM210918 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Aug 81 p 3

[A. Leontyev "Observer's Notes": "Neutron Madness"]

[Excertps] In an attempt to justify itself the U.S. capital is falsely claiming that the manufacture of neutron weapons is an "internal affair" of the U.S. Government. No, it concerns everyone since this move will further accelerate the arms race and increase the threat of nuclear war.

The transatlantic strategists' ulterior motive is obvious. After stockpiling neutron weapons they want to deploy them in other countries, particularly in West Europe, hard on the heels of U.S. cruise and Pershing-II missiles. In this way they would like to protect their own country from reprisals if the United states were to succeed in unleashing a nuclear war. These are unrealizable hopes and could only arise if Washington were to take leave of its senses. So it has.

In giving neutron weapons the go-ahead U.S. strategists naively suppose that only the United States can manufacture certain weapons. They still have hopes of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, but this is an unrealizable aim.

"The Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in 1977, "is firmly opposed to the development of the neutron bomb. We understand and fully endorse the voice of millions of people from every corner of the globe who are protesting against it. But if this bomb is developed in the West--for use against us, which no one is even trying to hide--it must clearly realize that the USSR will not remain a passive observer. We will be obliged to respond to this challenge in order to safeguard the security of the Soviet people and their allies and friends."

U.S. MILITARIZATION OF SPACE 'THREAT' TO PEACE

PM210917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 81 p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "Commentator's Column": "For Space Without Weapons"]

[Text] Two serious decisions have been made public in recent days--one in Washington, the other in Moscow. The first is aimed at whipping up the arms race, the other at erecting a barrier to it in one exceptionally important area.

The White House, pursuing a course of confrontation, has ordered the full-scale production of the neutron bomb. The Soviet Union, launching specific new initiatives in development of the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, has proposed the inclusion on the agenda of the 36th UN General Assembly session the question: "On the Conclusion of a Treaty on Banning the Deployment in Space of Weapons of Any Kind."

Space, like the atom, can work for the good of peace and creation or for the benefit of Mars--the god of war. A great deal has been done by the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states to make space a sphere for exclusively peaceful cooperation. The 1963 treaty bans nuclear tests in the three environments, including space. The 1967 treaty on the principles of states' activity in researching and utilizing space outlawed the deployment of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons in space. States' obligations for the exclusively peaceful utilization of the Moon and other heavenly bodies were developed and concretized in the 1979 agreement. However, these documents do not exclude the possibility of deploying weapons which do not come under the description of mass destruction weapons in space.

Meanwhile, neither space nor military technology is standing still. The militarists are becoming increasingly insatiable, especially with the advent of R. Reagan's administration. Recently the Columbia reusable shuttle was tested in the United States. Long before the Columbia was launched the Pentagon took trouble to involve the shuttle system in its pursuit of the chimera of military supremacy. As AP reported, of 70 shuttle flights planned for the coming years, approximately one-third have been reserved by the Pentagon for the launching of satellites for military purposes, including reconnaissance and navigational satellites, and also for testing laser devices as potential means for destroying intercontinental missiles and satellites. In the long term the militarists envisage entire military bases in space to wage war with the help of laser and subsequently more powerful beam weapons.

The militarization of space would not only open a new avenue and start a new round of the arms race. It is difficult to even imagine the possible dangerous consequences of turning space into an arena for military rivalry.

The Soviet proposal is aimed at averting this threat. Space must be free of weapons. The security interests of all earth's peoples demand this.

GENSCHER REMARKS ON DISARMAMENT TALKS CRITICIZED

LD211404 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] [No dateline received] West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher gave an interview to the radio station Deutschlandfunk, in which he touched upon a number of international issues. Interpreting facts rather freely, to put it mildly, and distorting the actual state of affairs, the West German foreign minister tried to shift the blame for the aggravation of international tension from the United States onto the Soviet Union.

Genscher claimed that Washington "seeks dialogue" with the Soviet Union. However, the practical steps taken by the present-day U.S. administration do not prove this, as Bonn should know only too well.

Moreover, the Bonn foreign minister urged the Soviet Union "to show goodwill" and "to consent without any reservations to the convocation of a European disarmament conference in addition to confidence-building measures." But isn't it the Soviet Union together with other socialist community countries that has for several years now been pressing for the earliest possible convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe?

Hasn't the Soviet Union given another forceful proof of its goodwill by notifying the participants in the Madrid meeting of its readiness to apply confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the USSR--of course, on the condition that the Western states extend the confidence zone accordingly? However, the West, first and foremost Washington, continue turning a deaf ear to the Soviet peace initiative.

Genscher urges the Soviet Union to respond "in a constructive spirit" to the so-called "disarmament programme", tabled [put forward] at the Geneva Disarmament Committee by Bonn jointly with other Western countries. In so doing, he affects not knowing that the USSR and the other participants in the Warsaw Treaty have submitted to the United Nations a comprehensive and constructive programme for curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament while the United States and its allies have actually blocked the talks on all the major aspects of disarmament. It is Washington that refuses to ratify the 1979 Soviet-American SALT II treaty and has declined the Soviet proposal to place a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by the NATO countries and the USSR. At the same time the Reagan government is building up step-by-step the U.S. military potential by unleashing another and very dangerous round of the arms race. The latest of these steps was Washington's decision to start producing neutron weapons.

Lastly, Mr. Genscher offered the Soviet Union "to approach in a businesslike manner the initiative of the European Community on settling the Afghan problem." However, the "initiative" of the European Council has nothing to do with a realistic approach to the problem of the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan because it proposes that the fate of the Afghan people be decided behind their backs, ignoring the legitimate government of a sovereign state, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Naturally, this approach is inadmissible both to Afghanistan and to the Soviet Union.

All this shows that Mr. Genscher is trying to whitewash the U.S. policy which causes ever growing displeasure of the world public, particularly the West European, and that in so doing he has to twist logic and distort facts.

RMAMENT COMMITTEE CONCLUDES SESSION, ADJOURNS

LD221301 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 22 Aug, TASS--The scheduled session of the Disarmament Committee has closed in the Palace of Nations here. It was held against the background of an aggravated international situation, when the ruling circles of the USA and its NATO allies have taken course for a sharp build-up of the arms race, for undermining detente.

Two political lines have collided at the committee session as was the case in the recent years: on the one hand, the line of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which consistently come out for disarmament, and, on the other hand, the line of the USA and its main NATO partners which do their utmost to prevent the attainment of real progress in curbing the arms race.

Because of the unconstructive stand of the U.S. delegation and of some delegations of some NATO member countries supporting it the Disarmament Committee has failed to achieve any specific results at the past session.

At the same time there was a useful debate at auxiliary working bodies of the committee on a number of specific issues on the agenda, as it objectively contributed to drafting the texts of various international conventions on the disarmament problem--the granting of guarantees to non-nuclear states, the banning of chemical and radiological weapons as well as a comprehensive disarmament programme.

A recess until February 1982 has been announced in the work of the committee.

CPSU POLITBURO ANNOUNCES APPROVAL OF CRIMEAN TALKS

LD221708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined the results of the meetings in the Crimea in July and August 1981 between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia, general secretary of the CPCZ; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, RCP general secretary; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has fully and entirely approved of Leonid Brezhnev's activity, of the results of the talks he had, and expresses gratitude to the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries who took part in these talks.

In the course of these meetings the most important objectives of the development of cooperation between the socialist states were discussed and agreements were reached whose implementation will undoubtedly contribute to the successful development of the countries concerned, to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

Multiplying ties between the countries of socialism in all fields is one of the important prerequisites for the full implementation of the creative tasks set by previous congresses of communist and workers' parties. It has served and still serves to boost the national economies and the growth in national prosperity of each of the fraternal states who are members of this community.

The announcement says that most socialist countries presently lay the main emphasis on the task of intensifying the economy. This task is primarily resolved through national efforts. The significance of the cooperation between the socialist countries, both on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework, steadily grows.

The socialist states as a whole have the capability for solving such cardinal problems of the national economy as increasing energy capacities, achieving a qualitatively new level of machine-building, and fully meeting the demand for consumer goods and agricultural products. These are precisely the targets at which the development of socialist economic integration, and the current deepening of the international socialist division of labor are aimed.

In the current 5-year period, as the results of the Crimean meetings in 1981 confirm, cooperation between the socialist countries in economic sectors, which form the basis both for scientific-technical progress and for growth in the people's prosperity, are particularly growing in scale.

It is envisaged that the socialist countries will take part in the building of gas pipelines and other important projects on USSR territory, as well as in the reconstruction and modernization of Soviet light-food industries.

The socialist countries have scored great achievements in building a new society, the announcement goes on to say. At the same time, as a result of a number of causes, their advancement is not free from difficulties. People's Poland is faced with an acute crisis phenomena.

The practices of socialist development, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo points out, once again show how important it is for a communist party to be strictly guided by the Leninist standards of party life, show concern for the strengthening of ties with the masses, for the perfection of socialist democracy, to pursue a realistic economic policy without running into excessive debts to the capitalist states, to educate the working people in the spirit of internationalism, to show revolutionary vigilance and to give a timely and resolute rebuff to antisocialist forces.

It is a feature of reciprocal relations between the countries of the socialist community to show concern not only for their own interests but also for the interests of their friends and allies. Such a truly comradely and fraternal approach, alien to national egoism, helps the socialist countries to cope confidently with the most complicated problems of an economic or other nature.

The announcement says that while strengthening cooperation between themselves, the socialist countries are ready to develop mutually beneficial ties with the other countires of the world. Ties like these, when they are built on the healthy and stable basis of genuine equality and mutual respect for the interests of the sides, without discrimination or political pressure, can secure real benefit for all participants. They are also vitally necessary for solving the global problems facing mankind, starting with environmental protection, studies and mastery of the world's oceans and space and strengthening of universal peace.

The recent meetings in the Crimea have been another convincing confirmation of the unshakable adherence of the fraternal parties and countries to the cause of defense of peace and the right of peoples to free independent development.

The announcement goes on to say: In increasing international tensions the imperialist circles, in the first place the United States, see in it a means of bringing pressure to bear on the socialist states and on the developing countries. The known NATO decision on the production and deployment of the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the inflated military budgets of the United States and its partners, the decision taken by the Reagan administration to produce the neutron weapon, the permanent attempts to maintain high tensions in crisis situations, the striving to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, all of these actions by the imperialists, which create a threat to the security of the socialist and many other states, have slowed down the process of detente and deteriorated the international political climate as a whole.

The line of imperialism, to which Beijing's policy is becoming increasingly close, is countered by the clear and consistent course for strengthening peace, curbing and ending the arms race, for a just settlement of crisis situations at the negotiating table, which is pursued by the countries of the socialist community. The socialist countires maintain that relations between states of different social systems must be built, the more so in the present nuclear age, along the principles of peaceful coexistence which presupposes a reduction in the level of military confrontation, a permanent constructive dialogue and the development of mutually beneficial, peaceful cooperation.

It is precisely such a policy which was defined and put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress as a program for peace in the eighties, a policy which is shared by the fraternal socialist countries and meets with universal understanding in the various political circles and by the broad international public.

A sensible and just settlement of disputable international issues is possible, but the language of force or threat of force does not suit it, the announcement goes on to say. The socialist countries have everything necessary at their disposal to defend their vital interests and will make everything necessary in this respect. At the same time they have maintained and continue to maintain that all countries, all peoples need the benefits of peace. Peace is common property and its defense and strengthening must be the common cause of all states.

The socialist countries--and this is most clearly seen from the results of the Crimean meetings of 1981--are ready for dialogue and cooperation with all forces which are concerned over the present state of international relations and strive for strengthening international security.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has placed on record that as a result of the meetings in the Crimea the necessary coordination of the foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community has been carried out. This will undoubtedly help forward the peace initiatives of the socialist states which concern the most complex and explosive problems of present-day world politics.

Strengthening both bilateral and multilateral relations with one another, and improving the work of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and CEMA, the socialist countries are firmly following the path of peace and creativity.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has entrusted the relevant departments and organizations with adopting necessary measures for implementing the accords achieved as a result of the 1981 Crimean meetings.

PRAVDA Editorial Cited

LD240604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 24 Aug 81

["Text" of PRAVDA editorial entitled "On a Path of Peace and Construction"]

[Text] The inviolable union of the countries of the socialist community, contributing to their successful advancement along the road to creating a new society, is at the same time becoming an ever more influential factor of international life. The communist and workers' parties are constantly showing enormous concern for strengthening this unity and for the utmost deepening of all-round ties between the peoples of the fraternal states. This was once again vividly and convincingly shown by the meetings which were held in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the GDR, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Poland. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, having examined the results of the Crimean meetings, completely and utterly approved Comrade Brezhnev's work and the results of the conversations which he had, and expressed gratitude to the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries who took part in these conversations.

At present the efforts of the working people of the community's states are directed toward implementing the creative plans mapped out by the last congresses of the communist and workers' parties. During the course of the Crimean meetings some of the most important tasks of developing cooperation between the socialist countries were discussed, and agreements, the realization of which will undoubtedly help toward the further strengthening of friendly relations between the fraternal peoples and the cause of successful economic and cultural construction were reached.

Leaning on the advantages of the socialist system and international mutual aid, close ties and integration, the states of the community are capable of solving cardinal national-economic problems, and ensuring scientific-technological progress and growth in the people's well-being.

The achievements of the countries of the community, which are the most dynamically developing group of states in the world, are undeniable and considerable.

In the seventies they outstripped the developed capitalist countries by nearly two to one in rate of growth of national income and industrial production. The majority of the CEMA states have begun the present 5-year plan confidently as well. At the same time, for a whole number of reasons, the movement of this upward line is not without its difficulties. A protracted crisis situation is being observed in Poland. External and internal enemies of socialism in the Polish People's Republic are striving to do all they can to prev nt a stabilization of the situation there. They are banking on sinking a ditch between eople's Poland and the Soveit Union and its other reliable friends and allies, at the same time undermining the foundations of the independent Polish state's peaceful development.

The practice of creating a new society again and again convinces one of how important it is for a communist party to be strictly guided by the Leninist norms of party life, to be concerned about the strengthening of its links with the masses and perfecting socialist democracy. A ruling Marxist-Leninist party should conduct a realistic economic policy without incurring excessive liabilities toward the capitalist states. It is called upon to educate the working people in an international spirit, to demonstrate revolutionary vigilance and to deal a timely and resolute rebuff to antisocialist forces.

The peoples of the community's countries, having embarked on the road of building a new society, have passed through difficult tests and made many impressive gains. Their alliance is welded by the common nature of their communist convictions and objectives. Concern not only for one's own interests but also for the interests of one's friends is a typical feature of mutual relations between fraternal peoples. It is precisely this truly comradely, fraternal approach, alien to national egotism, which helps the socialist countries to confidently cope with the most complex problems of an economic or any other nature.

The meetings held in the Crimea have become yet another convicing confrontation of the unshakable adherence of the fraternal parties and countries to the cause of defending peace and the rights of peoples to free and independent development.

Bellicose imperialist circles, first and foremost American ones, are whipping up international tension, viewing it as a means of pressure on the socialist countries and the developing states. By unleashing an arms race on an unprecedented scale, the United States and its partners are creating a threat to the security of the socialist and many other countries. Their irresponsible actions have led to a halt [tormozheniye] in the process of detente and a deterioration in the international political atmosphere.

The socialist countries resolutely reject the aggressive intrigues of the militarist forces. Toward the line of imperialism, with which Beijing's policy is merging ever more closely, the socialist states counterpose a clear and consistent course toward conslidating peace, curbing and ending the arms race, and justly settling crisis situations at the negotiating table.

The participants in the summit meetings in the Crimea once again expressed their conviction that relations between states with differing social systems should be built, the more so in the present nuclear age, on the principles of peaceful coexistence, which presupposes a reduction in the level of military confrontation, a constant constructive dialogue and the development of mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation.

It is precisely this objective which is served by the peace program for the eighties, put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, which is shared by the fraternal socialist countries and is meeting with broad understanding by the international public.

The fraternal countries are ready for dialogue and cooperation with all forces which are concerned about the state of affairs in the world today and seek to strengthen international security. They consider a sensible and just solution to disputes possible. But the language of force or threat of force does not suit this purpose. The socialist states have at their disposal everything necessary in order to protect their vital interests and will undertake everything necessary in this regard. At the same time, they believe that all countries and all peoples need peace, and that protecting and consolidating it are a universal concern.

The results of the Crimean meetings were welcomed with satisfaction by the Soviet people and the working people of the other fraternal states and the progressive world public. They signify an important stage in further strengthening the cohesion of the countries of the community and deepening their cooperation and unity of action in the international arena. The socialist states are confidently following the route of peace and construction.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS' ROUNDTABLE'

LD232116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 23 Aug 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political observer; Sergey Pavlovich Gribkov, secretary of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace; and Nikolay Ivanovich Agayants, all-union radio commentator]

Crimea Meetings

[Text] [Agayants] Good morning, comrades. Among the events of a very eventful week, I should like to single out one: the report that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined the results of the meetings held in the Crimea in July and August of this year between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrades Husak, Kadar, Ceausescu, Honecker, Zhivkov, Tsedenbal, Kania and Jaruzelski. In the course of those meetings, as we know, there was discussion of the most important task of the development of cooperation among the socialist states. Agreements were reached whose implementation will certainly promote the successful development of the countries concerned, and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. The multiplication of the ties between the countries of socialism in all fields of human activity is one of the important prerequisites for the full practical realization of the creative tasks set by the preceeding congresses of the communist and workers' parties. It has served, and is serving, the enhancement of the national economies and the growth of the national prosperity of each of the fraternal states participating in that cooperation.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that, as a result of the Crimean meetings, the necessary coordination of the foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community has been effected. This will undoubtedly help to promote the peaceful initiatives of the socialist states, which concern all the most difficult and explosive problems of current world politics. By strengthening both their bilateral and multilateral relations with each other and improving the work of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, the socialist countries are firmly following the path [words indistinct] proof of the precise, clear and consistent foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries. What, then, has the world of capitalism, and its leading power, the United States, got to offer in opposition to that course?

MX Missiles

[Gerasimov] Last week, even though the U.S. President was on vacation, the National Security Council met in a session held in Los Angeles, in the best hotel in the city, the Century Plaza. That is the same hotel where a session of the Soviet-U.S. Trade and Economic Council was held a few years ago--I was there as a special correspondent of APN. The leaders of the U.S. business world and the heads of the best-known corporations spoke in favor of developing trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and of improving those relations generally.

Well, now other people have gained the upper hand and opposite problems were being discussed. In the field of trade, a draft list of merchandise was compiled and those who have seen it say it is a scrupulously drawn-up inventory of practically all types of modern technology. It is a prohibitory list of goods that must not be sold to us. In the cold war years, even chewing gum was included in such a list. So what did they discuss at the Century Plaza? Pretty much the main question was where to site the new U.S. nuclear missiles. At one time there was a plan--which listeners probably remember--to build underground burrows for them in the thinly populated expanses of Nevada and Utah. Now there is another plan: to suspend the missiles from specially built aircraft. The planes will fly round-the-clock, and if the President presses the red button, they will release the missile on parachutes and then, guided by the stars, or in daytime perhaps by the sun, it will turn toward its target and fly off. That is the sort of military science fiction that the U.S. leaders discussed.

They also talked about other routine matters: new bombers, new submarines--and discovered in doing so that all this will cost still more than had been expected.

Even the rich United States, which is actually not so rich, is in danger of overstraining itself beneath the weight of all these new military programs and more so since the economy is not doing too well, despite the new administration's effort to skimp on social programs. Well, the President postponed his final decision on these military progams for about 1 month but nonetheless emphasized the importance of building up military strength. Yet what is far more important for the national security of the United States than all these artful innovations is to find common ground with us on how to avoid a nuclear disaster. But the United States, unfortunately, is otherwise engaged.

Neutron Bomb Decision

During the week, the wave of protest against Reagan's decision to begin production of neutron weapons has, of course, continued and increased.

[Gribkov] Incidentally, Gennadiy Ivanovich, speaking of the widening protest by the peace-loving public against the insane adventurist plans of the Pentagon and NATO circles, one cannot fail to note the fact that the world has recently witnessed a very broad advance of a very wide variety of sociopolitical forces against the threat of war, against the plans to deploy the new U.S. missiles, and now also against the decision announced by the U.S. administration to produce neutron weapons.

[Agayants] It should be remarked that the neutron weapon decision itself was taken by the President with deliberate casualness, in an offhand manner, just before going away on vacation, as if to say: Protests can be forwarded. Well, the protests have caught up with the head of the White House, even on vacation. He was forced, for instance, to return to this subject at a press conference. For Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, defending the neutron decision in recent days has become a full-time job. Once, in the space of 24 hours, he managed to appear on 8 television programs. Secretary of State Alexander Haig also has had to speak on the subject. But this can in no way either belittle or quench the intensity of the protests against the aggressive course of the United States.

[Gribkov] For several months now or, to put it more accurately, practically throughout this year, we have been witnessing a completely unprecedented offensive by the peace-loving forces in the struggle against the threat of war and in the struggle to preserve peace. That is precisely what is demonstrated by the mass antiwar actions on the Continent of Europe.

[Gerasimov] Sergey Petrovich, Weinberger himself says the main cause of the opposition to the neutron weapon is, I quote: a well-prepared propaganda campaign led by Moscow.

[Gribkov] Well, there is possibly, nothing more absurd than that thesis, though the propagandists of the Pentagon and those who are trying to represent the widening mass--and practically worldwide--movement for the preservation of peace as Moscow's doing, as something staged by the communists, have for a long time now been exploiting it and arming themselves with it and so on. But that those taking part in that movement are, above all, those who cherish peace, is shown by the facts: by Peace March-81, by the mass demonstrations and actions in which a wide range of public organizations have participated which no one has ever numbered among those that are procommunist; the West German trade unions, or the young Social Democrats, also in West Germany. All this is precisely a refutation of the fabrications of Western propaganda in this vein and shows that the peace movement is broadening but that it is now imbued with very specific content. It has concrete aims and there lies its strength. The strength of the peace campaigners both in Europe and in North America today is that they have set themselves the concrete aim of not allowing a further escalation of armaments to happen.

[Gerasimov] But, Sergey Petrovich, the paradox of the situation is that it is the Americans who, by their military programs, have endowed the peace movement with a specific content, because it is fighting against concrete U.S. plans and against the medium-range missiles in particular.

[Agayants] Let me add that Weinberger's explanations, according to which all these antiwar actions have been stage-managed by Moscow, are regarded as insulting by the Europeans and by the peoples of the other continents who have now raised their voices in protest against the arms race. They are speaking out on the basis of the assessments that they have arrived at by themselves and not by clinging to the notorious hand of Moscow.

[Gribkov] Is it not an insult that the U.S. President has, in effect, refused to answer the appeal from the initiators of Peace March-81?

[Gerasimov] I think, Sergey Petrovich, that he simply had nothing to say, because the United States considers that it alone is marching in step and the rest of the world is out of step. This same Weinberger, whom we have mentioned several times already today, expresses the opinion that in time, and now I quote: People in Europe will understand more clearly the arguments in favor of deploying neutron weapons and will work out their position. That is, he does not consider the present position of the Europeans, which is negative and adverse indeed to neutron arms, as a final position, inasmuch as it does not coincide with the U.S. position. Thus Washington's pressure on its allies and on the Europeans will continue. The U.S. press is predicting that the energetic defense secretary will endeavour, as the press puts it, to shove the neutron bomb down the throat of the Europeans. It is not only the Europeans who are expressing opposition to this neutron weapon and expressing doubts as to the neutron wisdom of the present U.S. administration. According to a public opinion poll carried out by the AP agency and the NBC Television Network, 27 percent of Americans do not approve of President Reagan's neutron weapon decision; 8 percent do not know how to regard it; and altogether 35 percent, in our century of information, have heard nothing of it. But in any case, if one adds up these figures, most of the Americans do not approve of this decision.

[Gribkov] Gennadiy Ivanovich, I should like for my part to add the following. The fact that in the United States and certain countries of West Europe there has been launched, I would say, a well-prepared campaign in defense of the decision taken by Reagan to produce neutron weapons is shown by events of the past few days. There have been these pronouncements by high-ranking officials from the U.S. military department and from the State Department. There has been a statement by Lord Carrington in London. There have also been attempts by some scientists, people who, it would seem, by dint of their profession and by dint of their calling should be serving the good of mankind and on behalf of averting a nuclear catastrophe, who have been speaking in favor of these neutron weapons.

[Gerasimov] Among the scientists there are also villains [gerostrati]. For instance, Edward Teller a long time ago wrote a booklet entitled The Heritage of Hiroshima. What does he see as the heritage? If one is speaking about the heritage of Hiroshima, one might think that it is about Hiroshima not being repeated. But for Teller the heritage of Hiroshima is precisely the nuclear allergy of the Japanese and their abhorrence of other peoples to this weapon. It is this that he considers as the heritage of Hiroshima, which must, as he once wrote, be overcome.

[Gribkov] I had precisely him in mind when I was speaking of a certain category of scientists who speak in defense of neutron weapons. During the past week in Erice in the province of Trapani in Italy at the (Ettore Maiorana) research and education center there was an international seminar. Its theme was the main problems concerning present day technology and security. This theme looks like a fairly neutral one, but in factual fact the physicists who assembled at this seminar discussed problems dealing with the possible consequences of a nuclear war in the world. Edward Teller, who is considered the father of the U.S. hydrogen bomb, made a speech there and said that the creation of nuclear armaments is an unavoidable thing and the neutron bomb is a good thing. Of course, these admissions by scientists seem absurd. Indeed, there are villains and there are others who have covered their heads with shame in the many centuries of human history. But Teller's attempts were far more cunning and, I would say, purposeful. This was ideological diversion because he backed up arguments about the necessity of producing the neutron bomb with the same old false thesis about a mythical Soviet threat.

[Gerasimov] Well, nothing was said there that the politicians have not said already. Unfortunately there are also moral monsters among scientists. Such a moral monster is Samuel Cohen, who is called the father of the neutron bomb. I think our listeners will have read with revulsion the interview with this father of neutron weapons which was published in the Soviet press.

[Gribkov] However, there are other scientists too, who, obeying their conscience, are actively participating in the struggle to avert a world thermonuclear conflagration and acting so that the truth will become known about the consequences of such a weapon being used and so that the myth or the thesis being instilled by Western propaganda in the ordinary man in the street that a limited nuclear war is possible in our age will be brought down. It is precisely these scientists who will soon, at the end of August, be assembling for the 31st Pugwash Conference. This is, you know, a very extensive movement of scientists against the danger of war. They will discuss a most broad range of issues worrying the world of mankind.

U.S. 'Opposition' to Talks

[Gerasimov] The Americans are saying that they are arming in order to conduct talks. This is a strange and illogical position. Indeed, one U.S. specialist in the field of U.S.-Soviet relations--his name is (Starr)--has thought up the word "talksphobia." He thought this up to characterize the present state of U.S. diplomacy. Talks, this specialist writes, are considered to be their game--that is, our game--which the Americans are unable to play. They are losing the whole time. He portrays things as if U.S. diplomats are naive simpletons and as if the Russians always twist them around their little finger. Things are not, of course, like this. The fact is that talks are a quest for a mutually acceptable compromise. But the U.S. side does not want a compromise. It wants diktat. Hence the reasoning about a position of strength at these talks.

Well, Weinberger, for instance, says that neutron weapons will strengthen the U.S. position at the future Soviet-U.S. talks, as if it is not clear that one can only speak with the Soviet side on a basis of equality and, of course, we shall not permit a violation of the previously coordinated principles of equality and similar security.

[Agayants] Incidentally, this is being spoken of also by General Rowny.

[Gerasimov] General Rowny is not simply a general; he has been appointed to lead the U.S. delegation at future Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic armaments.

[Agayants] In this connection the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR carried an article by Sutherland, which was headlined most symptomatically, quoting this Rowny: Talks With the USSR Will Take Place After We Have Armed Ourselves To Hold Talks. The aggressive essence of U.S. imperialism has been particularly clearly manifested in recent months with the coming in the White House of a new administration, Reagan's administration. Well, the U.S. press has been writing that, allegedly, President Reagan and his entourage have still not worked out any clear-cut political course. He does not have the dilly-dallying of President Carter, but nevertheless until recently the same U.S. press has been saying that they have not worked out a political course and that they still have within this team differences between Haig and Weinberger and among other high-ranking officials.

[Gerasimov] But I think differences do exist. There is a struggle of personalities and there are particulars which have plainly not been worked out.

Libyan Incident

[Agayants] In my opinion there is discernable a clear-cut, complete scheme for the United States' foreign-policy course, which is distinguished by fierce anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and a striving to provoke us, our allies and other peace-loving countries. But to use a sports term, I should like to say Reagan's team is now attempting to put on pressure over the whole field, the whole ground and the whole world. Proof of this is served by events of the past few days--the decision to resume deliveries of F-16 and F-15 fighter aircraft to Israel and the provocative actions by U.S. aircraft close to the shores of Libya.

[Gerasimov] In this provocation eight U.S. aircraft attacked two Libyan planes. A brave deed, it cannot be denied. A spokesman for the U.S. Department of Defense made a statement, which I quote: The U.S. aircraft approached the Libyan planes in order to intercept them and to chase them out of the area where the military exercises were being held. The question arises as to why the United States is holding such exercises off the shores of Libya, thousands of miles from its own shores, exercises which included the simulation of various air thrusts toward Tripoli and Benghazi. The answer to this question supplied by the U.S. press is as follows: President Reagan does not like the Libyan leader, Al-Qadhdhafi. Libya protested against the holding of the U.S. exercises on the grounds that they were aimed against Libya and that they were taking place in the region of the Gulf of Sidra. President Reagan personally gave the order for the exercises to be held just there. For this reason observers are noting that what happened was not unexpected. Even before the air battle took place, an edition of NEWSWEEK appeared in which it was written that Reagan wanted to challenge Al-Qadhdhafi.

This is a dangerous game. In this connection U.S. newspapers are recalling the following episodes: There was the Bay of Pigs, the U.S. adventure against Cuba. There was the Gulf of Tonkin, where a U.S. patrol ship was supposedly attacked. From this stemmed the expanded U.S. aggression against Vietnam. Now there is the Gulf of Sidra, the latest demonstration of strength. One can also recall another recent demonstration of strength: the landing of U.S. Marines on the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo on the territory of Cuba. Washington is not hiding the fact that it wants to remove Al-Qadhdhafi from power. This was reported in the New York newspaper DAILY NEWS for example. The magazine NEWSWEEK also wrote that last month the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Casey, approved plans for a campaign of disinformation against Al-Qadhdhafi and the establishment of an alternative government.

[Agayants] It is clear that the provocation off Libyan shores was hatched as a plot. There is evidence of this in the U.S. press and in the investigations which have been made since this episode, this incident, in the gulf. But there is something characteristic here: The whole provocative intrigue is being conducted not just by the United States but also by its closest allies, As-Sadat's Egypt and Tel Aviv. In this connection the Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR drew attention to the fact that precisely Israel is playing an active part in the provocations. Citing Arab sources in Beirut, the newspaper writes that recently Eytan, chief of the General Staff of the Israeli Armed Forces, paid three so-called familiarization visits to the Egyptian-Libyan border. During these visits he was accompanied by high-ranking Egyptian officers. The newspaper recalls that earlier still the areas bordering on Libya were visited by Sharon, the present minister of defense. AS-SAFIR points out that all the hostile actions being carried out at the present time by the United States, Egypt and Tel Aviv, like the naval exercises close to Libyan shores, the military maneuvers of the Egyptian Army and the increasing number of visits to the Egyptian-Libyan border by Israeli top brass are not coincidental. They are directed not just against the Libyan Jamahiriyah but against all Arab forces which reject the notorious Camp David deal.

F-16 Shipments to Israel

The latest actions of the Reagan administration, in particular its decision to resume the delivery of fighters to Israel, are also evidence of continuing plans to whip up international tension and to create points and regions where military conflicts could occur.

[Gerasimov] Take the question of delivery of U.S. aircraft to Israel. On 10 June the United States postponed the supply of aircraft, which were to be dispatched in accordance with a timetable. The point was that under the delivery terms they were not to be used for offensive purposes. As you will recall, Israel attacked the Iraqi nuclear reactor on 7 June. Now there are 16 of these aircraft which have not been dispatched. Some kind of investigation into Israel's conduct from the point of view of these delivery terms was promised. But the investigation was not held. Instead, some kind of analysis was supposedly carried out, but without deciding whether the raid on Baghdad was defensive or offensive.

So, what kind of analysis was it then? Even without an analysis it is clear that in this case public opinion was fooled for 10 weeks. In the heat of the events they promised to investigate. After some time--68 days--had passed and passions had subsided, everything returned to square one. Israel has gotten off with a temporary inconvenience. Alternatively one can look at this whole business from the following point of view: The United States was studying the question of whether Israel's attacks on its neighbors--here one may recall the raid on Beirut--breached the conditions of the agreement for the sale of arms to it. If the deliveries are being resume, it means that it did not breach the conditions, because if Israel had breached the conditions, the United States itself would be violating the agreement by overlooking the fact. This means that the United States does not see anything objectionable in Israels' actions. In other words, it is taking the aggressor under its wing. In other words, this exposes the hypocrisy and tactical nature of the original trick of holding up the delivery of these fighters.

Supreme Soviet 'Appeal'

[Gribkov] Gennadiy Ivanovich, appropos the importance of negotiations as a way of settling unresolved issues, one should not fail to mention in this connection the response evoked by the recent appeal by the Supreme Soviet of our country To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World. After all, this document again stresses how important it is for the people to learn the lessons of the last world war. I do not think it will be an exaggeration to say that the mass protests against the threat of war, which are taking place at the moment, in fact show that the broad masses of the population in Western countries and throughout the world as a whole are becoming increasingly aware of the need to follow the path of settling all international problems on the basis of equal and equitable talks. Dialogue and talks are equally necessary to everybody in the same way that everybody needs peace, security and confidence in the future.

[Agayants] Yes, the appeal of the Supreme Soviet To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World has indeed attracted the rapt attention of the world. World public opinion regards it as a concrete manifestation of the Soviet state's concern for the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth. Many parliamentarians, prominent statemen and politicians, public, trade union and religious organizations, and the broad masses of the people have responded to it. Per Eriksson, secretary of the Swedish National Committee for the Defense of Peace, has stressed the immense significance of the new Soviet action aimed at eliminating the threat of war. A resolution which was adopted by the committee stresses that the Soviet proposals are in sharp contrast with the aggressive aspirations of imperialist circles. A statement published in London by the British Peace Assembly says that the appeal contains the basis for genuine talks on disarmament. The statement stresses that the participants in the peace movement on the British Isles should get the British Government to make a positive reply to the call of the Soviet parliamentarians. A statement issued by the secretariat of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization says that the government and people of India has always given firm support to the peace movement. There is now a pressing need for talks between the great powers on curbing the arms race and the nuclear arms race in particular. The statement says that the appeal of the Supreme Soviet To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World takes on special importance in this situation.

During mass meetings and demonstrations in the West against the threat of nuclear war and the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the European Continent, in particular the Peach March-81, the participants described the appeal of the Supreme Soviet as a document which was extremely important for the cause of peace.

[Gribkov] As we know, World War II began in Europe on 1 September 1939. The peoples of the European Continent are now full of determination to prevent a repetition of the past. Big demonstrations will be held on 1 September in many countries of the world. They will call for more active efforts by all who are absolutely determined to prevent the implementation of the adventurist plans of the Pentagon and NATO and to do their utmost to turn Europe into a continent of peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation. I want to return once more to the Supreme Soviet's appeal. It stresses that peace is an asset for all mankind and in our day it is the primary condition for its existence. It can and should only be preserved and reliably safeguarded by joint efforts.

[Agayants] At this point we are concluding our program. Goodbye, Comrades. All the best.

DRA'S DOST MEETS NEWSMEN, VIEWS USSR PEACE POLICY

Remarks at Press Conference

LD241030 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Kabul, 25 Aug, TASS--The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan S. M. Dost held a press conference here for foreign journalists. Characterising the situation in the country he described as an exceptionally important political event the creation of the National Fatherland Front (NFF) that unites virtually all the mass public organisations existing in the country under the aegis of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The front, S. M. Dost noted, will become an effective instrument in the struggle for the attainment of the aims of the April revolution that was accomplished in the name of the working masses.

Dwelling on relations with neighbouring countries the foreign minister stressed that the DRA strives for the restoration of peace, calm and stability in the region. We call on our neighbours--Pakistan and Iran--to come to the conference table to find a political settlement to the existing differences. This will benefit not only the Afghan people but also the peoples of these two countries. Our proposals are very realistic and have the support of a considerable part of the public in the region's countries.

We are prepared for talks with the Pakistani Government at any time, at any level acceptable to both sides and at any place.

The minister noted the purely temporary nature of the stay on Afghan soil of the limited contingent of Soviet troops that was invited by the DRA Government on the basis of the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourhood and cooperation and in full conformity with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. When the threat to the security of the DRA, which is the reason for the invitation of Soviet troops, is eliminated, they will leave Afghanistan. But first there should be an end to interference in the internal affairs of the DRA, to all subversive actions carried out by bandits and hired killers sent from the territory of Pakistan, S. M. Dost noted.

The minister condemned the regime of the Egyptian President as-Sadat which also supplies arms to the mercenaries and bandits from among the Afghan counter-revolution.

Interview on Peace Initiative

LD232002 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 23 Aug 81

["In Support of Peace Initiatives"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, 23 Aug, TASS--We have already more than once expressed our stand on the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union on various aspects of the international situation, a TASS correspondent was told in interview by Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. In the course of his visit to India in December last year General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev pointed to a number of important provisions as regards ensuring security in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Middle East. These provisions were then developed at the 26th Congress of the CPSU Central Committee [as received] in the report of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The USSR's initiatives were positively evaluated by the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, including in the speeches by General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal.

We are of the opinion that if the Soviet initiatives concerning the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, ensuring peace and security in the area of the Mediterranean or a ban on the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space were seriously discussed by the West, nobody would be able to object to these proposals that are useful to the casue of peace.

But, the minister stressed, some people prefer to speak of the neutron bomb and of "limited" wars with the use of the nuclear weapon. We support the Soviet peace initiatives with all our heart and will hold the same stand in the future, since we believe that the only way to save mankind, its future generations from the spectre of the nuclear threat and universal holocaust is through talks, exchanges of views for a quest for a peaceful resolution of the problems existing in the world.

The path of confrontation is unacceptable, and this is proved in the Soviet initiatives, Shah Mohammad Dost said in conclusion.

AFGHAN RELIGIOUS LEADER VISITS UZBEK SSR

GF231300 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] His Eminence Sa'id Afghani, director of the DRA Religious Affairs Department and chairman of the Supreme Council of DRA Ulema, arrived in Tashkent today. At Tashkent Airport the esteemed guest from the DRA was met by (Shah Ilhan Shahgerek), deputy chairman of the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, other members of the same administration, a number of imams and religious magistrates.

The representative of DRA Muslims will visit a number of cities and towns during his stay in the Uzbek SSR and acquaint himself with the life of the toilers of our republic. He will also visit religious establishments of Muslims and talk about Islam.

His Eminence Sa'id Afghani is visiting the Uzbek SSR at the invitation of Mufti Ziautdin ibn Eshan Babakhan, the chairman of the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Further Report

GF240830 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The visiting representatives of the DRA Muslims, who are being led by His Eminence Sa'id Afghani, director of the DRA Religious Affairs Department and chairman of the Supreme Council of DRA Ulema, continue to acquaint themselves with the Uzbek SSR. They are in the Uzbek SSR at the invitation of Mufti Ziautdin ibn Eshan Babakhan, the chairman of the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

The guests visited Samarkand today, acquainted themselves with new establishments and toured historic cities. The guests from the DRA praised the great importance the Soviet Union attaches to the preservation of important social characteristics.

ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER HOLDS TALKS, ENDS VISIT

Discussion Reported

LD211080 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] A meeting took place in the Kremlin today between Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Verdet, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania who arrived in Moscow at the head of a Romanian Government delegation to participate in the solemn opening of the national exhibition of Romania.

During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Comrades Tikhonov and Verdet discussed the further extension and strengthening of Soviet-Romanian relations arising from the agreements between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at their meeting in the Crimea.

The successful development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania was noted with satisfaction, and the important significance of the economic agreements signed recently between the two countries was emphasized. The two sides expressed the mutual wish to develop and deepen the friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries in the interest of their peoples and of the entire socialist community. There was also an exchange of views on other issues of mutual interest.

Taking part in the meeting were, on the Soviet side: Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; Grubyakov, chief of the Fifth European Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Taking part on the Romanian side were: Ioan Ursu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and member of the government; Gheorghe Petrescu, member of the RCP Central Committee, ministry state secretary in the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry and member of the government; Dumitru Bejan, member of the RCP Central Committee and ministry state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Ioan Constantinescu, deputy minister of the machine building industry and president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Traian Dudas, Romanian ambassador in the USSR.

A breakfast was given in the Kremlin in honor of the head of the Romanian Government, during which Comrades Tikhonov and Verdet exchanged friendly toasts. At the breakfast were Comrade Dolgikh, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers and other officials. Also present were Comrade Ursu and other members of the Romanian Government delegation.

Exhibition Opens

LD212330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Today a national exhibition of the Socialist Republic of Romania opened in Moscow. The state flags of the two countries fluttered over the exhibition complex on Krasnaya Presnya.

The opening ceremony was attended by Comrades Tikhonov and Dolgikh; by Ilie Verdet, Political Executive Committee member of the RCP Central Committee; and by others.

At the ceremony speeches were made by Ilie Verdet and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov. Those present greeted their speeches with applause. Then a review of the exhibition took place. Its exhibits illustrate the successes achieved by the working people of Romania in building a new life. Cars and oil equipment, building and transportation technology and products of the light and timber processing industries were extensively displayed on stands and open areas. Here one can become acquainted with the achievements of Romania's scientists and with the country's cultural life. This exhibition is yet another testimony to the indestructible friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Verdet Leaves Moscow

LD211536 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug (TASS)--Ilie Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister, left Moscow today. He was participating in the solemn opening of the national exhibition of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

MIKHAYLOV COMMENTARY VIEWS SOVIET AID TO POLAND

LD212234 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Mikhail Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev's Crimean meeting with Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski continues to hold the attention of the societies of both our countries. The communique published after the meeting states in particular that the Soviet Union is giving Poland considerable material help. Once again this shows the international position of the USSR, which strives to help the Polish people to emerge from the prolonged crisis.

How concretely is the Soviet help expressed. First of all, the USSR has considerably increased the deliveries to Poland of a great variety of products. Thus, in the first half of 1981, Soviet exports to Poland surpassed the level of the corresponding 1980 period by over 15 percent. Particularly great was the increase of supplies badly needed by the fraternal country. For instance, in the first 4 months of the year 40 percent more consumer goods and raw materials were exported than in the same period last year. This trend will continue in the coming months. According to the Polish press, many deliveries arrive in Poland ahead of schedule. Thus, in the first 6 months nearly 30 percent more canned fish, 20 percent more cheeses, 38 percent more color television sets were exported to Poland than envisaged in the contracts. As regards fuels and raw materials, Poland received 11 million cubic meters [as heard] more gasoline than had been contracted for that period; also much more raw cotton and yarn was exported. It is also worth mentioning that the prices which Poland pays the Soviet Union for oil, gas and other fuels and raw materials are considerably lower than those obtaining on the world market. Let us quote the calculations of Polish experts. For the purchase in the dollar zone of 13 million tons of oil last year, Poland would have to pay over $3 billion, while from the USSR Poland imported that much liquid fuel for R930 million, or the equivalent of $1.5 billion. Thus the price of oil imported by Poland from the USSR is only half the world market price. Besides, for purchases outside the socialist community Poland would have to pay in dollars, or on the annual scale [words indistinct] would increase every year by over $3 billion.

Now a few words about the balancing of foreign trade. A reduction, and in some cases even nonfulfillment of trade obligations toward other countries has considerably limited Poland's import possibilities. This has happened when the country badly needs various goods, especially raw materials for the normal functioning of the economy, as well as food and consumer goods for the population.

As we said before, in the first 6 months of 1981 Soviet exports to the Poland increased by over 15 percent compared with the same period last year. On the other hand, Polish deliveries to the USSR were reduced by nearly 17 percent. The increase in Soviet supplies to Poland is proof of the (?desire) of the Soviet state to render assistance to the fraternal Polish people in stabilizing the economic situation in the country.

The Soviet credits serve the same purpose, as has often been mentioned by the Polish press. These credits enable Poland to buy large amounts of badly needed (?though expensive) goods both on the world socialist market and in capitalist countries.

As we know, during the meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and Polish leaders in the Crimea the decision was taken to postpone the repayment of Polish debts to the Soviet Union until the next 5-year period. The USSR has also expressed its readiness to contribute even more to the utilization of Poland's industrial potential, to supply additional quantities of fodder and raw materials for the Polish light industry, as well as some consumer goods.

Commenting on the results of the Crimea meeting, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote: [Words indistinct] attitude of the Soviet Union to the problems facing Poland and the help which we are getting from our friends.

GDR CULTURE MINISTER HITS WESTERN 'SUBVERSION'

PM211109 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 August publishes on page 4 under the rubric "From the Ideological Front" a 1,700-word article by H.-J. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of culture, entitled "Lofty Vocation." The article deals with the provision of cultural facilities in the GDR, emphasizing the importance of cultural cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. It includes the following passage: "Today culture and art are playing an increasingly important role in the ideological struggle against imperialism and its reactionary ideology in all its varieties. The GDR has decisively rejected all attempts by foreign bourgeois radio and television 'kulturtraegers' and their ideological fellow-travelers to disseminate east of the Elbe, under the mask of art, ideas directed against real socialism and party policy. Even now our opponents in the imperialist camp are not ceasing their hostile subversive attempts to interfere in the development of socialist German national culture and hinder that development. However, they will never be able to arrest the flowering of our country's art."

FRG TRADE WITH USSR 'MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL'

PM210853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[By correspondent A. Grigoryants: "Scope and Stability"]

[Excerpts] Bonn--In the IZVESTIYA correspondents center's mail there was a report from the press service of the Mannesmann concern, which appeared the following day in all the FRG's newspapers, that an agreement had been signed in Duesseldorf on the supply of large diameter pipes to the Soviet Union. The report stressed that the new order confirmed the continuity of business cooperation between Mannesmann and Soviet organizations.

Continuity, mutual trust, scope and stability are what determine the character of the two countries' trade, economic, scientific and technical ties. Commodity exchange is growing at a fast pace. The search for new forms of cooperation is proceeding beyond the framework of traditional commodity exchange, and the advantages of international division of labor are being used increasingly effectively.

Business circles, trade unions and the public at large are advocating the expansion of cooperation. An interesting feature--an extraordinary meeting of pipe workers' representatives in Duisburg has adopted a resolution calling on the government to protect jobs in the metallurgical industry by means of new Soviet orders.

But the enemies of normal international trade are continuing to throw a wrench in the works and have been working increasingly impudently and cynically recently. Under U.S. pressure, the question of trade between West European countries and the Soviet Union was included on the agenda of the meeting of the leading capitalist countries' leaders in Ottawa. In Secretary of State Haig's opinion, this trade should be brought into line with the "West's political and military goals." The United States does not tire of expressing "concern" at the development of business ties with the Soviet Union.

The new Washington administration is erecting artificial barriers in the way of cooperation, hindering the transfer of technology and the normal advancing of credit for large-scale energy projects in the USSR's eastern regions and exerting political pressure on the West Europeans. In short, it is doing its utmost to prevent the building of an energy bridge between socialist and capitalist Europe. The selfish calculations of such a course are obvious: The United States would like to strengthen West Europe's dependence on the U.S. oil monopolies and its own international energy policy. The United States is making wide use of the services of the pro-U.S. faction in the Christian Democratic Union Christian Social Union's ranks.

Despite commonsense and their own national interests, the Washington yes-men are intimidating the public with the prospect of FRG "dependence" on Soviet energy sources. By intimidating people with the prospect of dependence on "Red gas," detente's opponents are undermining the entire edifice of East-West trade and economic cooperation and are invoking the times of boycotts and embargoes.

But however loudly the false warnings of cooperation's opponents ring out, commonsense and real interests are gaining the upper hand. The practice imposed from across the ocean of bans and discrimination is not finding the response for which the Washington administration hoped. Only simpletons believe the fabrications about the dependence to which trade with the USSR is allegedly leading. The new agreement will not increase the West German economic dependence on Soviet energy supplies. This is the German Economic Research Institute's conclusion. The experts stress that the USSR now meets one-sixth of the FRG's natural gas requirements. By 1984 this proportion may increase to 30 percent. But even in this event the overall proportion of the energy bought in the Soviet Union will not exceed 5-6 percent of the FRG's fuel balance. Of what dependence can one speak? As though answering the slanderers, the reputable SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: The Russians adhere to contracts, even in times of crisis.

FRG bank representatives and a Soviet delegation in Duesseldorf recently agreed in principle on the question of providing credit for a "pipes in exchange for natural gas" project. The agreement is still not definitive but it creates the preconditions for agreement on financing this "largest East-West project in history," as the press writes. At the Ottawa meeting of the "seven," the Washington administration, as is well known, tried to torpedo the agreement being drawn up between the USSR and a number of Western European states. FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt rejected the U.S. pressure. In a television interview he confirmed the Federal Republic's interest in expanding economic cooperation with the USSR, particularly in the receipt of natural gas.

Thus, despite the obstacles, the mutually beneficial trade and highly promising cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG are gathering force. The new Soviet 5-year plan adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress was greeted with keen interest in FRG business circles. Its figures are being studied thoroughly at the headquarters of concerns and banks. Big business is attuning itself to long-term and protracted cooperation with the USSR. Our country's stance on this score is well known. "We in the Soviet Union unconditionally advocate peaceful, good-neighborly relations with the FRG. This is our constant and, if you like strategic course," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said.

Large-scale economic cooperation makes up the material fabric of detence and forms a stable foundation for other political relations. The favorable development of multifaceted business ties between the Soviet Union and the FRG serves the good of our countries' peoples. It undoubtedly helps to strengthen peace and security in Europe.

TURKISH LEADER'S REMARKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE CITED

PM211021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 81 p 5

[By correspondent A. Filippov: "Press Conference in Ankara"]

[Text] Ankara, 16 Aug--Head of the Turkish Government B. Ulusu has told a press conference here that the political situation is now generally stable as a result of the measures taken against the forces of anarchy and terror. He pointed out that positive changes are taking place in the economic sphere. At the same time he admitted that many socioeconomic problems have still to be solved.

In accordance with the principle "peace at home and peace worldwide" formulated by M. Ataturk, founder of the Republic of Turkey, the prime minister went on, the government is pursuing an independent course in the international arena, while at the same time honoring international accords.

While honoring its commitments within the NATO bloc, Turkey gives due attention to the need to develop political and economic ties based on the principles of mutual advantage and mutual respect with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as with its immediate neighbors.

Stating Turkey's position regarding the Muslim states of the Near and Middle East, B. Ulusu expressed concern at the continuing armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.

PRAVDA VIEWS PAST, RECENT CHANGES IN GRENADA

PM201385 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 81 p 6

[K. Khachaturov article: "Changes on the Island of Spices"]

[Text] St Georges and Moscow, August--The small airport building is decked with a banner reading "Welcome to Grenada--Island of Spices." Friendliness and hospitality are the distinctive character traits of the population of this island state in the eastern Caribbean. From north to south of the country's main island--Grenada--a narrow highway with impossibly sharp bends stretches for little more than 50 km. All around are green hills. On both sides of the road are royal palms and clusters of ripe bananas, coconuts, cocoa and coffee plantations. Trees bearing small yellow fruit with red kernels are the island's main agricultural crop--the famous nutmeg. A dazzling panorama of the azure Caribbean suddenly opens up. Running toward the bay are the tortuous little streets of Grenada's capital, St Georges, spread picturesquely on the hill slopes.

Here there is much to recall of the recent colonial past: the fact that the country nominally remains under the authority of the British Crown, the British practice of driving on the left, the popularity of cricket, the brick Anglican and Methodist churches. But above all it is new things which strike you in Grenada. They are symbolized by banners across the roads: "We will cultivate every inch of land," "Production will not stop for a single hour!" and "Join the people's militia to defend the motherland!"

Columbus discovered Grenada five centuries ago, in 1498. The Spanish conquistadors were replaced by the French, who took possession of the island in 1650. The British also laid claim to it. Grenada passed repeatedly from hand to hand and only in 1783 did it finally become British. The country obtained independence in 1976. However, Prime Minister E. Gairy, the placeman of imperialist circles, maintained the colonial system on the island. The only political change under him was the gradual reorientation from British masters to American ones. In those days every second Grenadian of working age was out of work. Not one new school was opened, but prisons were constructed. The police cruelly suppressed the people's protests and any dissidence. As a result of mass emigration the population of the island fell sharply. Among Gairy's "best friends" were the fascist Pinochet and the South African racists.

Grenada is clear proof that in the modern era no people, however few in number, may stand aside from the high road of social progress. In March 1979 patriots from the Revolutionary Democratic Party known as the New Jewel (Joint Endeavor for Welfare, Education and Liberation) Movement ousted the dictatorial regime and implemented an anti-imperialist, national liberation revolution.

Marked changes took place in Grenada in a short space of time. Prices for consumer goods were controlled. Unemployment was reduced, although it remains a very acute problem. Free primary education was introduced. A campaign to eliminate illiteracy was organized. Discrimination against women was abolished (one of the most popular new songs among Grenada's very musical people begins with the proud words "We women are free..."). A housing construction program is being implemented. Some 81 percent of workers have united in trade unions, and civil rights are really guaranteed for the first time. Here, unlike in the vast majority of other Latin American countries, there are no beggars and no hovels.

The progressive social transformations in the country are being carried out under the leadership of the political vanguard of Grenada's working people--the New Jewel Movement.

It is based on the principles of democratic centralism, has an exacting approach toward the admission of new members and is at the same time strengthening its ties with all strata of the population, above all the working people's masses. Here is what Unison Whiteman, member of the party's Politburo and minister of agriculture, had to say about the main problems and tasks of the revolutionary process:

"In Grenada, unlike in the neighboring island states, agriculture has traditionally been based on small and medium-sixe landowning. The farmers, together with the small proletariat, form the social basis of the revolutionary democratic system. Agrarian reform is now being elaborated, state and cooperative farms are being set up on vacant land and an association of small and medium farmers is being established. The state gives them assistance: It provides machinery and fertilizers at low prices and builds roads. The development of agriculture will help to reduce unemployment, particularly among young people. We recently embarked on an interesting experiment: A summer camp was set up where for 2 months several thousand young men and women can practice labor techniques.

"At the same time the class struggle is becoming more acute. The few planters, linked with the comprador bourgeoisie, are trying to sabotage the progressive transformations. Here they speculate on the economic difficulties caused by the fall in world prices for our export products and on the destruction of nearly half the banana crop because of a hurricane."

The subversive elements are also waging "psychological warfare." They tried to organize the publication of an anonymous counterrevolutionary pamphlet, and they spread provocative rumors. These actions would have been a tempest in a teacup if internal reaction had not had support from foreign imperialist forces. Subversive anti-Grenada propaganda is being carried out from the island of Antigua by a powerful Voice of America radio transmitter, backed up from the island of Montserrat by a subsidiary of West Germany's Deutsche Welle.

Special hatred is aroused among imperialist circles by the country's independent foreign policy course. Grenada is an active member of the Nonaligned Movement and is developing friendly ties with socialist countries. Diplomatic relations have been established between our states, and a delegation of the New Jewel Movement took part in the 26th CPSU Congress.

The people and Government of Grenada sincerely seek peace and cooperation with all countries, above all those in the Caribbean. The appeal by Prime Minister T.M. Bishop of Grenada for the Caribbean to be made a peace zone has met with a broad response in the region. This constructive program proposes ending the arms race, eliminating foreign military bases in the region and putting an end to economic aggression by imperialist circles.

The hostile attitude toward Grenada is a clear manifestation of the fact that U.S. President R. Reagan's "new Caribbean strategy" is a continuation of the former imperialist course of flagrant encroachment on the peoples' freedom and independence, a continuation of the "big stick policy" and "gunboat diplomacy."

In an attempt to stifle the Grenadian revolution, Washington is interfering flagrantly in the country's internal affairs. Only 2 months after the victory of the new power in Grenada an interagency working party on Caribbean problems was set up in the United States. At the same time a CIA plan codenamed "Pyramid" came into operation. It incorporates multifaceted actions--a naval blockade and economic boycott, the refusal of credits and loans through the international banks and the EEC and an attempt to create a "cordon sanitaire" around Grenada, excluding it from the regional association of Caribbean states--CARICOM--and to scare off foreign tourists. Four attempts have been made, one after another, to overthrow the people's revolutionary government and eliminate Maurice Bishop, leader of the New Jewel Movement and the country's prime minister.

Imperialist propaganda is trying to instill the absurd idea that little Grenada is allegedly a threat to U.S. "national security." Thus, America's NEWSWEEK magazine wrote: "The revolution carried out by Prime Minister Bishop introduced a sinister note of instability into the politics of countries in the eastern Caribbean."

But there are also sober voices calling on people to heed reality. "The days are gone," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR noted, "when for American strategists the defense of the Caribbean meant no more than sending Marines or a frigate to punish some lame pirate or some 'banana republic' which had encroached on American citizens or American property.... The young, restless peoples of the recently liberated Caribbean republics look at things quite differently. They believe that the slogans of the times of the 1898 Spanish-American War about Yankee superiority have long become outdated. They thirst for work, education and a worthy life."

Despite pressure from imperialist circles many countries in the region do not share Washington's "itch to blockade" Grenada. This is indicated, in particular, by the recent conference in Nassau (Bahamas) of the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Canada, Mexico and the United States, where Washington did not succeed in imposing its own position. The U.S. maneuvers are rejected particularly firmly by Mexico, which opposes discrimination against Caribbean and Central American countries on questions of granting economic aid.

The people of Grenada do not intend to submit to diktat. Every true revolution must be able to defend itself. This was stated passionately and with conviction, at a meeting in connection with the creation of the Grenada association of mass media workers, by a tall, powerfully built man--Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. A graduate of London University, from his youth he joined in the struggle for his people's freedom. He was more than once subjected to repressions. His father was killed by the hirelings of the Dictator Gairy. Maurice Bishop angrily denounced the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, warned that "in our country nobody will be allowed to maintain ties with the CIA" and called for the unity of the whole and increased vigilance.

The young Grenadian revolution is following its path, despite objective difficulties and the intrigues of imperialism.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON EXECUTION OF CPSU DECISIONS

PM211511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Monitoring Execution"]

[Text] The successful realization of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress depends to a decisive degree on enhancing the effectiveness of party leadership and improving the work style and methods of party organizations. Questions of improving the monitoring and verification of execution are assuming paramount significance in this connection. Lenin's demand for constant and systematic verfication of the actual fulfillment of decisions, of "what actually happens," is becoming increasingly topical under conditions when the party is making a decisive shift toward intensive methods of management and toward enhancing the efficiency and quality of all our work.

All possible concern for this very important constituent part of communists' organizational activity dictated the recently adopted party Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Monitoring and Verification of Execution in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions." The assessments, conclusions and recommendations contained in this document and the tasks advanced by it are of fundamental significance for party, soviet and economic organizations in improving their everyday work, strengthening organization and discipline in all links of the apparatus and enhancing cadres' responsibility for the job assigned.

In organizing the monitoring and verification of execution the party is invariably guided by such very important Leninist principles as mass coverage, effectiveness and publicity. In recent years the CPSU Central Committee has paid more attention to this aspect of the matter and begun listening more often to the leaders of various ranks personally responsible for certain directions of work. A number of CPSU Central Committee resolutions have been adopted on these questions. Important measures to improve the work of monitoring organs are being taken in accordance with the new Soviet Constitution. The adoption of the law on People's Control in the USSR was of great significance.

At the same time, the Central Committee resolution points out, the state of monitoring and verification of execution does not fully accord with the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress and remains a weak point in the work of a significant number of party organizations. In a number of instances verification of the state of affairs is haphazard and amounts merely to the recording of omissions and shortcomings. Unsatisfactory organization of monitoring and the low level of executive discipline and of cadres' responsibility has to considerable extent resulted in the laggardness of certain sectors of industry and in cases of the wrecking of plan targets, mismanagement, writeups and deception.

A total stop has not been put to the faulty practice whereby individual party committees adopt a large number of diverse resolutions and send them out to local organs, frequently when there is no special need, thereby fettering the initiative of party organizations and diverting people from live work.

"Unfortunately," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in this connection at the 26th CPSU Congress, "not everyone has yet learned the simple truth that the art of leadership does not consist in lavishly producing directive instructions in connection with everything. Having adopted a decision, it is necessary to ensure its strict fulfillment within the prescribed time. And the strengthening of monitoring must help this."

To ensure further improvement in the standard of organizational work, to strengthen the monitoring and verification of execution, to improve their forms and methods, to ensure the organic blending of monitoring with practical work to fulfill party and government directives--this is the chief purport of the CPSU Central Committee resolution and the demand addressed to all party committees and primary party organizations, to all links of the party and state apparatus.

The effectiveness of monitoring depends to a considerable degree on the quality of the preparation of draft party documents. The Central Committee resolution emphasizes the need to draw them up on the basis of a comprehensive and in-depth study of life's phenomena and party work practice and regard for the opinions and suggestions of communists and nonparty people, working people's letters and the initiative and progressive experience of party organizations and labor collectives. Every draft resolution must contain clear guidelines and tasks, show the ways and means to resolve them and define specific timetables and those responsible for execution.

It is recommended that party committees regularly examine at plenums and bureau sessions the state of the fulfillment of party and government directives and the realization of their own decisions. It is especially important to improve the standard of the monitoring and verification of execution in primary party organizations, where an atmosphere of high exactingness and businesslike efficiency, criticism and self-criticism and implacability toward shortcomings must be created everywhere. At meetings and sessions of party committees and party bureaus it is important regularly to hear communists' accounts and reports on work on realizing adopted resolutions and to actively support their initiative, their creative undertakings and their businesslike suggestions and remarks.

Soviets and trade unions and leaders of ministries and departments directly responsible for the status of monitoring in particular sectors must do a great deal to strengthen the monitoring and verification of execution. The party organizations of ministries and departments must make fuller use of the right to monitor the work of the apparatus in fulfilling party and government directives, enhance the workers' personal responsibility and struggle resolutely against instances of bureaucracy and red tape. Specific measures aimed at eliminating parallelism and duplication in conducting checks and at strengthening ties in the work of People's Control organs, soviet standing commissions, Komsomolskiy Prozhektor staffs and trade union commissions must be formulated everywhere.

It is exceptionally important to increase the attention of mass news and propaganda media to questions of the monitoring and verification of execution and to regard publicity in this work as a necessary condition for enhancing its effectiveness and actively involving working people in the management of production and of society's affairs. Reinforcing the shock labor of millions of Soviet people with the exemplary organization of our work and with the strictest and unconditional implementation of decisions adopted by the party and the government means accelerating our progress toward new heights of communist creation.

SUPREME COURT HOLDS PLENUM ON PLAN DISTORTIONS

PM211458 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine USSR Supreme Court plenum was held the other day. Under monitoring procedure, the USSR Supreme Court plenum conducted a hearing regarding the question of the Ukrainian SSR and Kazakh SSR courts' application of legislation and of the USSR Supreme Court plenum resolutions aimed at stepping up the struggle against write-ups and other distortions of state accounts on plan fulfillment. The plenum noted that the courts have recently stepped up attention toward the examination of cases in this category, but in a number of places the underestimation of their social dangers is a phenomena which can still be observed. Not infrequently proceedings are instituted against secondary participants in a crime, while the main culprits and persons who connive with violators of state discipline go unpunished. Leniency is also permitted in selecting measures for the punishment under criminal law of those guilty of deception.

Many courts fail to clarify the factors and conditions promoting the practice of write-ups and do not issue interlocutory orders on established instances of unsatisfactory monitoring of plan fulfillment or irresponsible attitudes on the part of individual leaders of enterprises, organizations and institutions toward the observance of state discipline.

The plenum noted the need to eliminate these and other shortcomings which hinder the struggle against write-ups, and demanded that the Supreme Courts of union republics step up their supervision of the strict observance of legislation and of the guidance given by the USSR Supreme Court plenum in examining cases of write-ups, thriftlessness and squandering of the people's property. All courts are instructed to adopt measures to improve the quality of the hearing of cases involving the said crimes.

The plenum examined the question of judicial practice in resolving disputes associated with the right of personal ownership of a house. The development of housing construction is regarded by the Communist Party as one of the most important tasks in the Soviet state's social development. A considerable role is played in ensuring citizens' right to housing--guaranteed by the USSR Constitution--by state assistance for individual housing construction through the allocation of plots of land for house construction in accordance with established procedure, the granting of state loans, the sale of construction materials to citizens and so forth. The right of personal ownership of a house is protected by law and is defended judicially by means of the correct resolution of disputes which arise, in accordance with the laws.

In the resolution adopted, the plenum provided interpretations regarding the basic questions of application of legislation controlling the right of ownership of a house, on the nature of disputes falling within the court's jurisdiction, on the recognition of the right of ownership of a house for members of the family and persons who took part in the construction of the house, on the conditions of sharing a house or allocating part of it to a participant in joint ownership, on changes in the size of shares in joint ownership, and so forth. Emphasis is also placed on the importance of combating unauthorized construction, and also on the need to adopt the measures provided for in law in the event of the establishment of facts indicating that a house which is the subject of the dispute being resolved, has been acquired from unearned income.

The USSR Supreme Court plenum adopted a resolution on sentencing practice for persons who have committed several crimes. The resolution notes that USSR legislation provides the necessary principles and rules, the application of which gives the courts the opportunity to fully implement the principle of an individualization in the sentencing of persons guilty of two or more crimes or who have committed a further crime before serving out a previous sentence. At the same time certain courts do not always take into account that the commission of several crimes by a person indicates, as a rule, the persistence of his antilegal conduct and represents a heightened social danger. With a view to directing judicial practice as regards the uniform application of the law, the USSR Supreme Court plenum elaborated the necessary interpretations for guidance and has passed them down to the courts.

The USSR Supreme Court plenum also examined appeals on court cases from the USSR Supreme Court chairman and the USSR general prosecutor.

PRAVDA ON SHORTCOMINGS IN ATHEIST PROPAGANDA

PM210851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Educating Convinced Atheists"]

[Text] In the conditions of the developed socialist society when the tasks of communist creation--which are colossal in scale--are being resolved, the CPSU attaches special significance to the intensification of the ideological conviction of Soviet people, the growth of their inner maturity and culture and the education of the new man.

An important component in this comprehensive work of the party, being implemented today on the basis of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, is atheist education.

As the new social order strengthens so the tendency toward the disappearance of religion in the USSR becomes stronger. However, it would be erroneous to think that religious beliefs can disappear by themselves simply under the influences of the socialist way of life and the achievements of scientific and technical progress, without mounting regular and purposeful atheist work. In the Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, L.I. Brezhnev noted that as we move forward so the role of subjective factors in shaping a scientific and communist world outlook among the Soviet people also grows.

Many party organs strive to implement in practice Lenin's instruction: to postulate the struggle against religion in a more scientific way. In a number of krays and oblasts sociological research is being conducted to help organize atheist education better among the various social strata and groups. Forms and methods of atheist propaganda such as lectures, talks and question-and answer evenings are being used more fruitfully. Schools of elementary knowledge about nature, society and man are having a great effect. Having originated in Belorussia, they are spreading today to a number of other republics too. The network of people's universities for atheism is growing. In Ryazanskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblasts the number of readers' clubs of the journal NAUKA I RELIGIYA is increasing. In the Ukraine and Moldavia, in many RSFSR oblasts and in the Baltic republics much is being done to introduce new festivals and ceremonies into the population's everyday life. In the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus and Central Asia the party organizations have stepped up the struggle against obsolete ceremonies sanctified by the laws of Adat and Shari'a.

At the same time the intensification of atheist education in the country does not provide grounds for maintaining that all its problems are solved. We would considerably harm this education if we explained its gaps merely by the "tenacity of religious survivals" and left out of view our omissions and shortcomings in atheist work. The facts attest that its scale and standard by no means meet the party's demands everywhere. PRAVDA receives letters whose authors note the slackening of atheist propaganda in remote regions of several oblasts, for example in Novgorodskaya, Permskaya, Penzenskaya, Chimkentskaya and other oblasts.

In modern conditions, when, under the influence of social and scientific and technical progress, changes have come about in the practice of religious organizations, atheist education must be shaped to a large extent in a new way. It is important to ensure a comprehensive approach to this work and to pursue it in a planned manner and in indissoluble connection with labor, moral and patriotic international education. Special attention must be paid to training skilled cadres in the problems of scientific atheism.

Effectiveness in atheist work is achieved not simply by "pure enlightenment" but rather when its entire content directs believers to active participation in labor, sociopolitical and cultural activity and toward intensifying their social ties. It is important for such ties to strengthen among people who have little or no part in social production. It is no mere chance, as sociological research shows, that the level of religiousness is highest among housewives, pensioners and invalids. More attention must be paid to questions of the atheist education of children, adolescents and young people and to protecting them from religious influence. A special role here belongs to the family, the school and secondary specialized and higher educational establishments.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must improve their study of not only the general but also the specific reasons and motives for religious belief connected with people's personal situation, and especially with the enviornment in which they are educated.

Life provides several examples of this kind: If, for instance, a man has gotten into trouble, churchpeople make skillful use of this in an attempt to prove themselves "loving Christians." But our collectives have every opportunity at their disposal to help the Soviet citizen in any circumstance. In pursuing an uncompromising struggle against religion as an ideology incompatible with scientific knowledge it is necessary always and everywhere to create the atmosphere of a sensitive attitude toward people, including believers--as equal members of the collective--and to make skillful use in work with them only of the methods of ideological influence, persuasion and demonstration.

The USSR Constitution guarantees not only the right to profess any religion but also the right to mount atheist propaganda. The press and the mass media have at their disposal broad opportunities to intensify it. Newspapers and magazines must systematically publish materials on questions of scientific atheism, invite specialists to write articles on these questions, analyze the practice of its propaganda and illuminate new ceremonies. It would be expedient to organize regular atheist broadcasts on central television and radio. The activity of the creative unions in this direction must also be stepped up, new movies must be made and the output of mass literature on atheist themes, especially for children and adolescents, must be increased. The hostile propaganda which the clerical centers conduct against the Soviet Union must be exposed more effectively. Educating convinced atheists means raising still higher the masses' conscious creativity and their political and labor activity in the struggle to fulfill the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans for communist building.

'ANTISTATE' RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES CONDEMNED

FM211556 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 6 August publishes on page 4 under the headline "At Variance With the Law" a 2,100-word article by D. Prosekov in which he comments on readers' letters in response to a previous article on a Jehovah's Witness who "saw the light" and renounced the sect. Most readers, he says, show incredulity that people can have their minds so "obscured by religion" and thus "deprive themselves of the joys of life." But, it is stressed, the USSR Constitution provides for freedom of belief. The danger lies, it is said by readers and the author of the article, in sects whose activities become harmful to the state and society, and the case is cited of a group of Seventh Day Adventists who secretly installed a printing press for the production of materials which consisted mostly of slanderous attacks on the socialist state, for which they were duly punished. The author concludes: "No references to faith can serve as a justification for antistate and antipopular activity."

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS VIEW RURAL HEALTH CARE

FM211342 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 3

[V. Mussalitin report under the rubric "In Standing Commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet": "To Improve Medical Services in the Countryside"]

[Excerpts] Popular wisdom says: Health is everything. We have elevated concern for the Soviet person's health to the rank of a law. A strict eye is kept on its fulfillment by the Standing Commissions on Health and Social Security of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities. A recent joint session of these commissions held in the Kremlin discussed the way in which the legislative demands on providing the rural population with outpatient and polyclinic care are being observed in the Latvian SSR and Orenburgskaya Oblast. Participating in the commissions' work here V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; S.V. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union.

SHEVARDNADZE ON IMPROVING PERSONNEL TRAINING

WA210215 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Aug 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report on session of Georgian Personnel Improvement Coordination Council]

[Text] A session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Republic Personnel Improvement Coordination Council, which was set up in fulfillment of the decisions of the republic Communist Party Central Committee 17th Plenum, has been held. Experience of the plan-based control of the processes of an improvement in the qualifications, training, education and placement of personnel in various spheres of the republic's party, soviet, union and management activity and science and culture were described by Comrades G.A. Andronikashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, G.V. Kolbin, Z.A. Chkheidze and S.Ye. Khabeishvili, leaders of sections of the council.

The coordination council session heard the report of O.D. Kinkladze, minister of education of the Georgian SSR, on measures to refine the system of an improvement in the qualifications of the republic's teacher-training personnel.

Summing up the session, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, spoke of the definite concentration of efforts in the leading areas and sectors of personnel improvement that had been achieved thanks to the council's activity. The quest, however, continues, and it is still too early to speak of an evolved system.

Personnel education, training and placement is a main highway in the activity of all party committees from top to bottom and all executive authorities and establishments of the republic. It is also necessary to arrive to ensure a fundamental reorganization of the work of the components and services through which personnel policy is implemented directly in practice. The sections of the coordination council must contribute to this.

The system of work on personnel improvement, its organization and the creation of the appropriate physical plant is a subject of particular concern. Few of the republic's ministries and departments can as yet provide a positive example. The experience of the republic Ministry of Education, which has succeeded at this stage in creating a well-considered, efficient personnel improvement system, is highly indicative in this respect.

Practice is the main criterion of the work of the council's sections. A search for the most effective decisions and their influence on the results of a specific matter should be the determining principle of activity. Recommendations were made to the republic State Committee for Science and Technology Institute for Management of the Georgian SSR Economy, which is to be the leading scientific-procedural and organizational center actively influencing the state of affairs in the sphere of personnel improvement.

The coordination council approved a work plan for the final quarter of 1981 and the first half of 1982 and also studied proposals with respect to fulfillment of the recommendations of the 17th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum concerning the creation of a republic center for an improvement in the qualifications of party, soviet and management leaders under the auspices of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Comrades O. Ye. Cherkeziya and T.I. Mosashvili, V.M. Siradze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and min[illegible]try and department leaders participated in the coordination council session.

NEW PUBLIC OPINION CENTER FORMED IN GEORGIA

WA210230 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Aug 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report on formation, tasks of Georgian public opinion center]

[Text] The Council for the Study of Public Opinion, which operated for a number of years under the auspices of the Georgian CP Central Committee, has been converted into the Center for the Study of Public Opinion under the auspices of the Georgian CP Central Committee. The scope of its activity and function have been extended simultaneously. A decree on this has been adopted by the Georgian CP Central Committee, which has outlined therein the paths of a further refinement in the system of the study, consideration, formation and forecasting of public opinion in the republic.

At the stage of developed socialism, the decree says, which is characterized by the further development of socialist democracy and the high level of the awareness, culture and general and vocational education of the working people and their extensive knowledge of the processes of social life, there is a sharp increase in the role of public opinion in the adoption of well-founded managerial decisions and an improvement in ideological work and the communist upbringing of the working people.

The importance of the study of public opinion was emphasized by the 25th and 26th party congresses and in the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; the need for the study of public opinion is constitutionally enshrined in the country's Basic Law.

Making extensive use of the traditional media and channels for the collection of social information and recognizing the positive role of public opinion in the further extension of socialist democracy and the working people's increased social activeness, the Georgian party organization also relies in its work on modern socialogical methods of the study of the public standpoint on the most important issues of the republic's life and development. The Public Opinion Council which has functioned under the auspices of the Georgian CP Central Committee since 1975 and also under similar regional subdivisions, Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Rustavi and certain other city and rayon committees and ministries and departments have performed an active and useful role. The results of approximately 40 plan-based and current studies of the council have been discussed at Bureau and Secretariat sessions and at meetings in Central Committee departments and have been used in the preparation of Central Committee plenums, party-economic activist meetings and scientific-practical conferences and in the adoption of most important party-political and organizational-personnel decisions.

Having approved the work performed by the council, the Georgian CP Central Committee emphasized that the new and more complex tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU and Georgian CP Congresses and in the speeches and works of L.I. Brezhnev, including his speech at the ceremonial session on 22 May in Tbilisi, demand, accordingly, a rise in the level of this activity. A strict scientific approach, a transition from the recording of public opinion to the forecasting and formation of the citizens' public standpoint and the formulation of substantiated recommendations for the party, soviet and management authorities, ideological establishments and public organizations--such are the demands which are now made of the council. Proceeding from this and for the purpose of a further refinement in the system of the study, consideration, formation and forecasting of public opinion in the republic, realization of a uniform methodological and procedural approach to questions to be determined and the coordination of the activity of all the research organizations engaged in the study of public opinion, the Georgian CP Central Committee Public Opinion Council has been converted into the Georgian CP Central Committee Center for the Study of Public Opinion with the corresponding extension of the scope of its activity and functions.

It has also been resolved to create a department for the study of public opinion in the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium Social Sciences Scientific Information Sector and put it, as a working body, under the jurisdiction of the Georgian CP Central Committee Center for the Study of Public Opinion.

The decree charges all Central Committee departments and obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments, the subdivisions for the study of public opinion functioning under their jurisdiction, the appropriate VUZ departments and scientific research institutes of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences and rendering the center the necessary assistance in the study of public opinion and in questions connected with the collection of research data and the preparation and implementation of polls of the population. It is suggested that all the center's base research organizations provide in the 5-year and annual scientific research plans for development of the theory, methodology, procedure and organization of the study of public opinion and its forecasting and formation and ascertainment of the working people's attitude toward the measures scheduled and implemented by the republic party organization.

By this same decree the Georgian CP Central Committee has ratified the "Regulations Governing the Georgian CP Central Committee Center for the Study of Public Opinion," which determines its organizational structure, functions, rights and tasks.

The Center for the Study of Public Opinion is being formed as a public service from a number of opinion leaders--prominent representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, laboring intelligentsia and the armed forces, party, soviet, union and Komsomol aktivs and the administrative authorities.

General leadership of the activity of the Center for the Study of Public Opinion is exercised by the Georgian CP Central Committee Secretariat and, personally, by the Central Committee secretary in charge of ideology.

STATE AWARDS PRESENTED FOR PLAN FULFILLMENT

PM211113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 81 p 2

[Excerpts] TASS--Presentations of USSR orders and medals to large groups of working people rewarded for services in fulfilling the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan have taken place in the Kremlin. The recipients include workers, engineers, leaders of enterprises, employees of machine-building scientific research institutes and scientists and associates of USSR Academy of Sciences establishments and organizations.

The state awards were presented by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.K. Baybakov, V.N. Makeyev and N.V. Martynov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, they cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes in their work on implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CONSUMER GOODS RESOLUTION

PM211530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted resolutions "On Measures To Increase the Production of Essential Goods in 1981-85 and To More Fully Satisfy the Population's Demand for These Goods" and "On Increasing the Production of Goods in Mass Demand, Improving Their Quality and Improving the Range Available in 1981-85."

With a view to ensuring the practical implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on steadily improving the people's material and cultural living standard, the resolution "On Measures To Increase the Production of Essential Goods in 1981-85 and To More Fully Satisfy the Population's Demand for These Goods" makes provision for a range of measures to speed up the development of production of the goods indicated. In particular, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are set targets for the production in 1981-85 of cotton textiles and articles made from them, knitted goods and hosiery, nonwoven textiles, stationery [bumazhno-belovyye] goods, rubber footwear, soap, detergents and other essential goods, and also chemical fibers and yarns, dyes and certain materials necessary for manufacturing these goods and for improving their quality and range.

The measures envisaged in the resolution for developing the production of cotton textiles and nonwoven textiles will make it possible in 1985 to allocate 31 percent more cotton textiles for sale to the population and for clothing manufacture than in 1980. The production of knitted underwear made from cotton and mixed yarns will increase 37 percent and that of detergents 50 percent. There will be a significant increase in the output of underwear for infants and children of creche age, and of wallpaper, rubber footwear, exercise books, pencils, toilet soap, tea and other goods.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the union republic councils of ministers are instructed to ensure the construction in 1981-85 in cities and rayon centers with spare manpower specialized small-capacity enterprises (branches of cotton textile and knitwear production associations) for the production of yarn, textiles, hosiery and knitted goods. Targets are set for replacing obsolete machine tools and machinery with new, high productivity equipment at enterprises in the cotton textiles industry.

The USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry is instructed to elaborate and implement in 1981-85 measures to significantly increase the production, improve the quality and extend the range of wallpaper and stationery.

The resolution "On Increasing the Production of Goods in Mass Demand, Improving Their Quality and Improving the Range Available in 1981-85" sets targets for USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers for the production of a number of cultural, consumer and household goods. In accordance with these targets, by 1985 the production of color television sets will have increased 130 percent, that of cassette players--120 percent, automatic and semiautomatic washing machines--60 percent, refrigerators with a storage capacity of 200 cubic decimeters or more--70 percent and spare parts for motorcycles and scooters--50 percent. There will be a significant increase in the output of electronic quartz clocks and watches, reflex cameras, enameled steel kitchenware, chinaware and earthenware, garden tools, paint and varnish, technical creative toys and other articles.

Union republic councils of ministers are granted the right to set associations (enterprises) located on the republic's territory, regardless of their departmental affiliation, targets for the production of basic cultural, consumer and household goods on a scale fully satisfying the requirements of the republic's population for these goods, taking into account their export outside the republic in accordance with orders from trading organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, regarding as impermissible the production of a large number of different models of household machinery and appliances which differ little from each other, instruct USSR ministries and departments responsible for the state of and development of the production of individual cultural, consumer and household goods and for the full satisfaction of the poulation's demand for such goods to ensure, in conjunction with the ministries and departments whose enterprises produce technically complex household machinery and appliances, to elaborate over a 6-month period in coordination with the USSR State Committee for Standards and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and to implement in 1982-85 measures to reduce the range of such machinery and appliances, improve the technical, esthetic and economic indicators of the articles being manufactured or newly in production and cease the production of obsolete products.

USSR ministries and departments are set targets for creating and commencing series production of new types of cultural, consumer and household goods, in particular twin compartment refrigerators with improved design [povyshennaya komfortnost], automatic washing machines with electronic program selection, video cassette recorders capable of color recording and reproduction, electronic wristwatches with enlarged functional capabilities, motorized units with a range of agricultural tools for work on subsidiary plots, and other new goods. With a view to improving the supply of subassemblies and special materials for the production of complex consumer machinery USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to review the targets for subordinate enterprises and organizations for the development, production and delivery of these articles and materials.

The resolution provides for additional measures to enhance the economic interest of heavy industry enterprises in ensuring the maximum utilization of available production capacities for further increasing the output of cultural, consumer and household goods and improving their range and quality.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the USSR Gosplan, in conjunction with the AUCCTU, are instructed to establish a procedure for bonuses for enterprise workers for increasing the production of cultural, consumer and household goods and also for producing output from production waste.

Ministries of heavy industry and machine-building sectors are instructed, in coordination with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU, to establish Challenge Red Banners, with monetary prizes to be awarded to their production associations and enterprises for successes in developing the production of cultural, consumer and household goods.

The resolutions set targets for USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers for the retooling, modernization and expansion of existing enterprises and the construction of new ones for the production of consumer goods, and also for the production of chemical fibers and yarns, dyes and other types of raw materials and other materials.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab are instructed to ensure the allocation of the raw materials, subassemblies, materials and equipment needed for the fulfillment of the targets specified by the resolutions.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed, in the course of work on draft 5-year and annual plans, to seek additional potential for increasing the production and delivery of industrial goods for sale to the population.

In order to implement the planned program for extending the production of industrial consumer goods a significant increase in capital investments is envisaged for 1981-85.

Union republic Communist Party central committees and kraykoms and obkoms are instructed to channel organizational work in mobilizing labor collectives into the discovery and fuller utilization of reserves for increasing the output of goods and to ensure constant monitoring of the work of industrial and trade enterprises to fulfill plans for the production and sale of these goods and of the construction and timely commissioning of capacities for their production.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers believe that expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods is now of priority significance in the implementation of the 26th party congress decisions on developing the Soviet people's well-being and ensuring the fullest, most comprehensive satisfaction of all the population's growing demands, and demand that party, soviet, economic and trade union organs at all levels adopt concrete measures to ensure the fulfillment of the targets set by the present resolutions.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION ON OIL, GAS EXTRACTION

PM241006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of Tyumenskaya Oblast labor collectives' initiative in launching socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule achievement of an extraction rate of 1 million tons of oil and 1 billion cubic meters of gas per day from the oblast's fields during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The resolution adopted on this question notes with satisfaction that collectives of Tyumenskaya Oblast oil workers, gas workers, geologists, power workers, construction workers and transport organization workers have adopted socialist pledges to achieve a daily extraction rate of 1 million tons of oil in April 1964 and 1 billion cubic meters of gas in the first quarter of 1981 from the oblast's oil and gas fields and to ensure thereby the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of oil and gas extraction targets laid down by the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The CPSU Central Committee has approved the Tyumenskaya Oblast labor collectives' initiative as a patriotic aspiration to implement by concrete deeds the course formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress toward further accelerating the West Siberian oil and gas complex's development.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent upon the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of Geology, the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and Ministry of Transport Construction, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, other ministries and departments participating in shaping the West Siberian oil and gas complex, and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs of Tyumenskaya Oblast to support the valuable initiative in every way and to ensure the creation of the necessary conditions for the successful fulfillment of the adopted socialist pledges.

Union republic Communist Party central committees and kraykoms and obkoms with oil and gas extracting enterprises on their territory are advised to launch wide-scale work on disseminating the initiative of Tyumenskaya Oblast's labor collectives, developing socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan oil and gas extraction targets, drilling boreholes and building and commissioning oil and gas industry construction projects.

Editors of central and local newspapers and radio and television broadcasting are charged with giving systematic coverage to the advanced experience of Tyumenskaya Oblast enterprise and organization collectives and production innovators in seeking internal reserves, increasing production efficiency and work quality and achieving, on this basis, the extraction of 1 million tons of oil and 1 billion cubic meters of gas per day.

CPSU-SPONSORED CONFERENCE ON GAS INDUSTRY HELD

PM211131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--A conference on questions of intensifying economic, organizational and political work associated with fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on accelerating the development of the gas industry and the tasks set by the party and the government for the construction of gas transport systems in the current 5-year plan was held at the CPSU Central Committee 14 August.

The conference discussed the range of these issues and the tasks of party, soviet and economic organs for the unconditional and timely fulfillment of the targets set for the 11th 5-Year Plan for developing the gas industry in individual regions and for the sector as a whole, for accelerating the commissioning of main gas pipelines and compressor stations and for increasing production of gas-pumping units and other technological equipment.

Serious attention was devoted to the need to implement practical measures to ensure the gas industry's high rate of development in West Siberia, the comprehensive commissioning of projects, an improvement in the quality of construction, the timely shipment of freight to northern regions and the creation of proper working and domestic conditions for working people, to give extensive coverage to progress in the construction of the most important main gas pipelines and to disseminate the progressive work experience of collectives of construction workers and operatives.

The report was delivered by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Participating in the work of the conference were I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; A.A. Titarenko, secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of kraykoms, obkoms and ministry party committees, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and leaders of main administrations, associations, enterprises, institutes and design organizations.

AZERBAIJAN PETROLEUM SUPPLY COMMITTEE RENAMED

PM210748 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on transforming the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for the Provision of Petroleum Products into the Azerbaijan SSR Union-Republic State Committee for the Provision of Petroleum Products.

The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To transform the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for the Provision of Petroleum Products into the Azerbaijan SSR Union-Republic State Committee for the Provision of Petroleum Products.

[Signed] K. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; R. Kasiyeva, secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Baku, 31 July 1981

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 21-23 AUG

LD240400 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 21-23 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

21 August

The first thousands of tons of grain from the new harvest have arrived at reception points in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. The grain is mainly dry and of high quality. By this morning grain crops had been reaped on almost 500,000 hectares and threshed on 200,000 hectares in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. Over 1 million tons of hay have been laid in in Kirgizia--more than at the same time last year. Reaping of corn has begun in Oshskaya Oblast and the Chu valley. (0204 GMT)

Early grain crops have been harvested on over 98 percent of the area in the Ukraine. (0700 GMT)

Today the elevators of the virgin land areas of Kazakhstan are starting to receive wheat and other grain crops on a mass scale. Special attention is being given to improving the quality of grain which is being laid in. (1200 GMT)

In Kharkovskaya Oblast, more than 600,000 hectares have been allocated to winter crops. Plowing is just being completed. (1500 GMT)

Machine operators in Krasnovodskaya Oblast in Turkmenia have begun above-plan hay procurements. About 15,000 tons of valuable fodder are in the barns. (1750 GMT)

Farms of the Amurskaya Valley are harvesting corn for silage. Development of a new rice-growing area has begun in the Prikhankayskaya lowlands in the Martime Kray. Mechanized detachments of land-improvement workers this year have handed over almost 4,000 hectares of new paddies and a 20-km trunk irrigation canal. (2005 GMT)

22 August

Corn has been reaped on almost 100,000 hectares in Uzbekistan. In Nikolayevskaya Oblast 1 million tons of corn silage have already been laid in. In Altayskiy Kray 2 million tons of coarse fodder have been laid in and harvesting of corn for silage has begun. Harvesting of corn for silage is underway in Kurganskaya Oblast, where the crop occupies over 250,000 hectares. (0100 GMT)

Omskaya Oblast's fieldworkers today have begun reaping grain crops from the second half of the sown area. Wheat has been laid in windrows on 1.2 million hectares so far. In Chuvashskaya ASSR winter crops have been sown on 125,000 hectares so far, which is three-quarters of the plan. Odesskaya Oblast's fieldworkers are today the first in the Ukraine to begin harvesting sugar beets; beet growers have pledged to harvest 1.5 million tons of beets this year. (0204 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops begins today in Kurskaya Oblast; they will occupy 540,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

In the oblasts of northern Kazakhstan grain is being harvested at the rate of 70,000 hectares per day. In all, grain is to be reaped on an area of 1.73 million hectares. (0600 GMT)

Ulyanovskaya Oblast's winter field area will occupy 600,000 hectares, almost twice as much as last year. Mass sowing is now underway, preference being given to regionally zoned varieties of wheat and rye with high yields and other valuable qualities. (0800 GMT)

Kustanayskaya Oblast farms have begun reaping grain crops today on the third million hectares. On the oblast's fields 15,000 combines are now operating. Threshing of wheat is taking place everywhere. Kurganskaya Oblast farmers are procuring coarse fodder. On the farms of the trans-Ural region 100,000 tons of hay above the figure for this time last year have been procured. Ulyanovskaya Oblast farmers have completed the harvest of grain crops a month earlier than last year. Many farms have obtained good yields despite dry weather. The Zhdanov Kolkhoz has gathered 25 quintals per hectare. (1500 GMT)

23 August

Smolenskaya Oblast's winter crop area has been doubled in comparison with last year. Sowing of crops is taking place in complex conditions because prolonged heat has seriously compressed the soil. Mineral fertilizers are being spread. Of the 20,000 hectares sown with flax in Yaroslavskaya Oblast almost two-thirds have been pulled. (0100 GMT)

Grain crops have been cut on half the area in Kurganskaya Oblast. Cereal harvesting is underway on the second million hectares in Gorkovskaya Oblast. (0400 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray grain crops are being harvested on the second million hectares. In Kurganskaya Oblast grain crops have been threshed on 600,000 hectares, which is one-third of the sown area. In Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR mass harvesting of corn for grain has begun today. The harvest is excellent: 50-60 quintals per hectare. (1500 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast the first million hectares of grain have been cut and 350,000 hectares have been threshed. (1800 GMT)

In Tambovskaya Oblast about 500,000 hectares of winter fallow have been plowed, which is one-third of the allocated area. (1950 GMT)

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET VIEWS LIVESTOCK ISSUE

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[Correspondent's report: "To Commission Reserves"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been held to discuss urgent questions of economic building. After examining the question of "the state of and measures to accelerate the mechanization of production processes and to increase labor productivity in livestock raising on RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes," the Presidium pointed out that, thanks to the increase in capital investments in the construction of new stock farms and the modernization of existing ones and also thanks to increased deliveries of technological equipment, the power available for the labor of the republic's livestock raisers almost doubled during the 10th 5-Year Plan. This made it possible to increase the level of comprehensive mechanization to 60 percent on dairy farms, 66 percent on hog farms and 74 percent on poultry farms and to secure the entire increase in the farms' gross output without enlisting additional workhands.

At the same time poor use is being made of the existing machinery and equipment on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and output per worker is growing only slowly. The majority of rayon selkhoztekhnika enterprises have not organized guaranteed supplies of spare parts and exchange assemblies and units for farms.

There are long outages of technological equipment and electrical plants owing to the poor organization of technical servicing and interruptions in the electricity supply. And this reduces the effectiveness of farms' comprehensive mechanization and results in substantial losses of output and other additional outlay for kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The Council of Ministers made it incumbent on the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms to eliminate the said shortcomings, formulate and implement concrete measures to ensure a further rise in the level of comprehensive mechanization on livestock-raising farms and complexes, as well as the better utilization of existing capacities, and on this basis achieve growth in livestock raisers' labor productivity, increased livestock productivity and improved output quality.

The presidium also examined the question of "the work of the RSFSR Local Industry Ministry in utilizing labor performed at home by pensioners, invalids and housewives to increase production of consumer goods" and adopted a corresponding decision.

The session was chaired by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL CITED ON HARVEST

LD201136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported on the progress of field-work in sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Commenting on these data on our request, Deputy Chief of the Main Grain Crops Cultivation Department of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Boris Petrovich Pashkin remarked that recently weather conditions favored work in most regions where mass harvesting has taken place. Harvesting has now begun in the east, in Siberian oblasts and northern Kazakhstan. Here, conditions are more complicated.

At the beginning of this week, various grain and pulse crops have been cut on over 70 million hectares of land, that is 58 percent of the planned area. Overall in the country as analysis of statistical data shows, the use of harvest machinery has improved and the productivity of machines has increased. Farmers in Belorussia, the central regions of Russia and the central Volga Region are already completing the harvest. Last week, an especially large volume of work was completed in Saratovskaya, Orenburgskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts and in Bashkiriya. At the same time, harvest of other crops is underway. Thus corn has already been partially harvested over a large area. Farmers in Uzbekistan are obtaining a high yield of corn, on average over 70 percent to the hectare. [as heard]

Flax-pulling is progressing considerably faster than last year. In the Ukraine, this work is finishing. Farms in all regions where the harvest is underway are selling grain to the state. It is progressing in an especially organized way in Azerbaijan, Kalmykiya and Chimkentskaya Oblast. More than one-tenth of the alloted area has been sown with winter crops.